

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XXII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1921

NUMBER 4

Hosiery Shippers: For Strength and Economy Use Fibre

Use this Case to Save on Freight

Its light weight makes it more economical than wooden boxes—and it enables you to cut down substantially on freight costs.

Get a Line on Prices

Ask for quotations and complete information on Andrews Solid Fibre Containers and judge for yourself their many advantages. A letter to us today will pay you big tomorrow. Write!

Fibre is stronger and safer than wood, is cheaper in first cost and costs less to ship. Fibre, too, is just as easy a case to pack.

And with no danger of injury to the hands, fibre cases are more quickly handled than wood. That means faster shipments.

Andrews Solid Fibre Containers

Made of high grade, shock-resisting material that seals tight and stays tight. Their smooth, even surface makes hooks unnecessary and insures careful handling all along the line. Damage, losses en route and resulting claims are reduced to the barest minimum. Accurately scored and slotted—always true in shape and dimensions.

Andrews Cases are not only good cases—they possess real advertising value. The Andrews staff of skilled designers and printers, with a modern and completely equipped printshop at their elbows, produce results of a highly distinctive character. Your trade-mark or any other desired matter can be reproduced exactly as you designate.

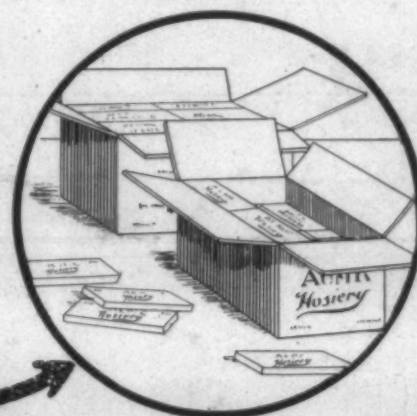
O. B. ANDREWS CO.,

Box 303 T Chattanooga, Tenn.



The only concern in the world manufacturing every kind and style of wooden, wirebound, corrugated fibre, solid fibre and pasteboard cartons and containers, and owning its own paper mills & sawmills.

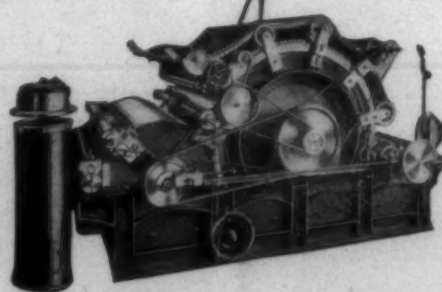
Division Sales Offices in the Principal Cities of the United States



SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

TEXTILE MACHINERY

OPENING
CONVEYING
PICKING
CARDING
DRAWING
ROVING
SPINNING
SPOOLING



WARPING
SLASHING
TWISTING
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SACO-LOWELL CARD STRIPPER

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SHOPS AT

Biddeford, Me. Lowell, Mass. Newton Upper Falls, Mass. Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co., Central Falls, R. I.

Executive Offices: 77 Franklin Street, BOSTON, Mass.

Rogers W. Davis, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Branch of the Southern Office
GREENVILLE, S. C.



Five Men and a Hand-Truck = One Man and a Yale Spur-Gear Chain Block on a Trolley.

AND the one man with the Yale equipment will perform the same work in the Safest Way, take up less working space, and do it quicker.

The Yale Spur-Gear Block is the *safest*, *speediest*, *portable* hand hoist.

"From Hook-to-Hook-a-Line-of-Steel"

The new Yale catalog shows you many ways to save money and increase production in your plant by using Yale Chain Blocks and Electric Hoists.

Let us send you your copy

Textile Mill Supply Co.

YALE

Textile Mill Supply Co.

INCORPORATED 1898
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

AGENTS FOR

Graton & Knight
Leather Belting

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
Bobbins & Shuttles

DODGE
Hangers, Pulleys, Couplings

Card Clothing **Reeds**

WYANDOTTE

Concentrated Ash Textile Soda K.B. Special Ash Detergent

We Carry a Complete Stock and Can Make Immediate Shipment

:: Everything In Mill and Factory Supplies ::

HYDRO EXTRACTORS



Type B Motor Driven
Self-Balancing

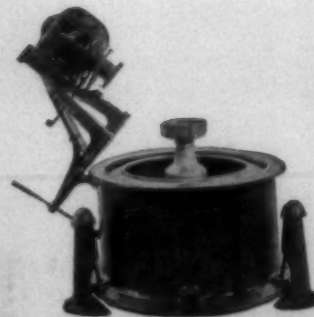
"The SAFEST Extractor"

Because:—

1. It is direct motor driven and the maximum speed is fixed.
2. The operator cannot run it at a dangerous speed as he can do with an engine driven extractor.
3. It has the heaviest basket drum.
4. It has the heaviest and most basket bands.
5. It has a heavier spindle of nickel steel.
6. It has oversize ball bearings running in oil.

The "Hercules Electric" Hydro Extractor is designed, manufactured and backed by a large concern whose engineers know safe centrifugal machine design and who do not sacrifice quality, consequently safety, to price.

East Jersey Pipe Co., Paterson, N. J.



Only Hercules Extractors
have Motors mounted on
Tilting Bracket to Facilitate
Removing Basket and
Bearings

EAST JERSEY PIPE CO. SUCCESSORS TO GILLESPIE MOTOR CO.
PATERSON N.J.

We Thank You



The close of business, August 31, 1921, rounded out our first year as ATLANTA BRUSH COMPANY, successors to D. D. Felton Brush Co.

It is our desire at this time to thank the Textile and other Industries for their unstinted support and patronage, assuring them that it was highly appreciated, and we trust that the service which we rendered will warrant a continuance of the same in the future.

During the past year all lines of endeavor have suffered its share of loss, due to the re-adjustment of business conditions.

We took ours gracefully and pleasantly, reducing our prices to a minimum, consistent with the maintenance of quality, feeling that if we did our part soon normal and prosperous times would be with us.

That we were right in our surmise, is borne out by present changing conditions.

Everywhere there is an underlying spirit of optimism. The wholesaler, the jobber and the retailer are resuming purchases for the replenishment of their stocks. Bankers are showing courage and confidence by co-operating with the farmers, the merchants and the manufacturers.

THERE IS A NEW SPIRIT EVERYWHERE.

In the past Textile and other Industries have made their BRUSH purchases in small quantities and requested prompt and immediate shipment, which request we have been most careful to comply with.

Conditions are now changing. New business is developing rapidly. "GOOD TIMES" have come again to the South.

THE WISE MILL OWNER WILL PLACE HIS ORDERS FOR BRUSHES AND REPAIR WORK AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT, IN ORDER THAT HE MAY RECEIVE PROMPT AND EFFICIENT SERVICE, AS BUSINESS IS FAST APPROACHING NORMAL.

WE MAKE BRUSHES FOR EVERY PURPOSE. OUR CATALOG TELLS THE STORY. WANT ONE?



Atlanta Brush Company

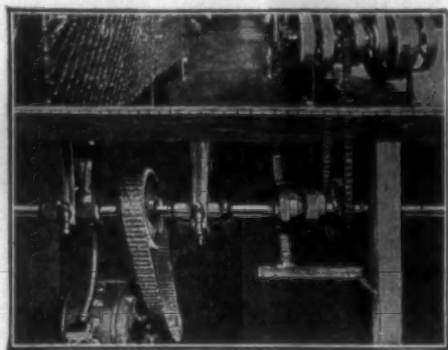
Successors to D. D. Felton Brush Company

Central and Trinity Aves.

ATLANTA, GA.



Some Applications To Textile Machinery

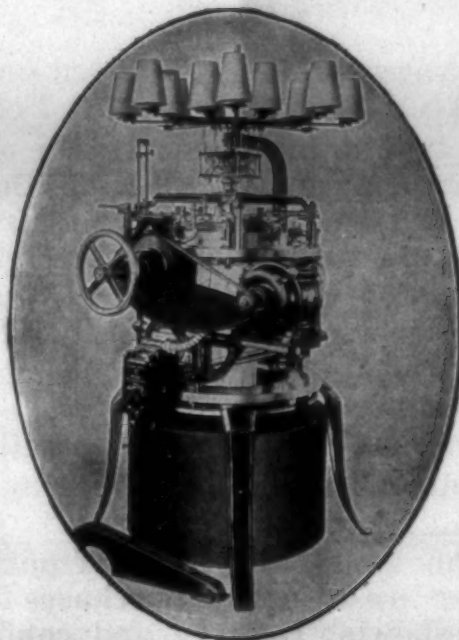


Motor and Line Shaft Beneath Floor. Drive to Twisters

INCREASED PRODUCTION

Better Manufactured Product

Better Working Conditions



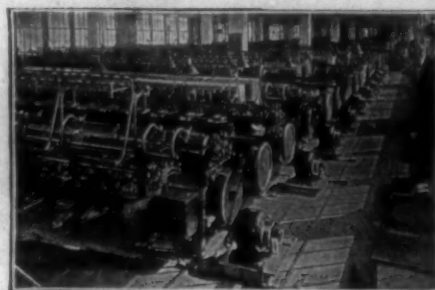
Individual Motor Drive to Knitting Machine

A

Morse Chain

for Every Drive

Service and Results
are Remembered
Long After the Price
is Forgotten.



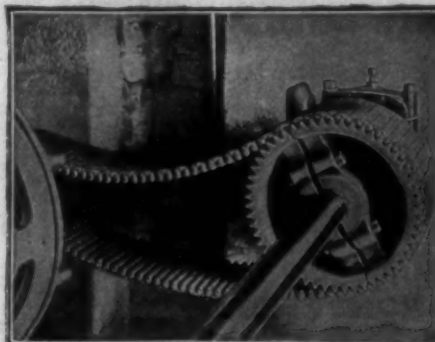
Drive from Motor to Full Fashion Hosiery Machines

The Cost of Application
is not Excessive

The Return on the
Investment is a
Large one.



Changing Over to Chain Drive



Typical Line Shaft Drive

Let us have your problem. You will be in no way obligated. **BENEFIT BY MORSE SERVICE AS OTHERS DO**

Write Today for Technical Textile Booklet.

MORSE CHAIN CO.

**Largest Manufacturer of
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MORSE ENGINEERING SERVICE

Address Nearest Office

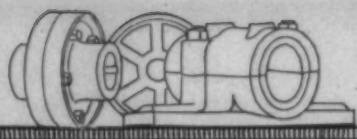
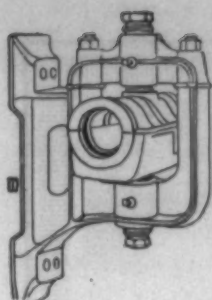
ASSISTANCE WITHOUT OBLIGATION

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BOSTON, MASS. 141 Milk Street
CHICAGO, ILL. Merchants Loan and Trust Building
Cleveland, Ohio Engineers Building
DETROIT, MICH. 1003 Woodward Avenue
CHARLOTTE, N. C. 404 Commercial Bank Building
NEW YORK CITY 50 Church St., Hudson Terminal Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 302 Harrison Building

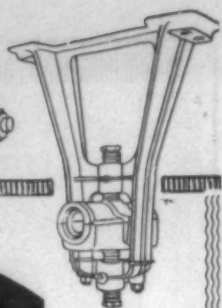
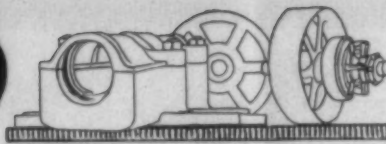


PITTSBURGH, PA. Westinghouse Building
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Monadnock Building
ATLANTA, GA. Earl F. Scott & Co., 702 Candler Bldg.
CANADA Jones & Glassco, Reg'd, Montreal, St. Nicholas
Bldg. Toronto, Traders' Bank Building.
KANSAS CITY, MO. Morse Engineering Co., Finance Building
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., 413 Third St. S.
ST. LOUIS, MO. Morse Engineering Co., Chemical Bldg.

Morse is the Guarantee Always Behind the Efficiency, Durability and Service



W^{T.B.}OOD
SONS CO.



*The Most Successful Cotton
Mills are Those*



best equipped to
"carry on" in
their particular
line of endeavor.
And you will
usually find
them equipped
with the
W^{T.B.}OOD
SONS CO.
Line of Power
Transmission
Machinery



SHAFTING
COUPLINGS
SET COLLARS
: HANGERS :
FRICTION :
: CLUTCHES



BASE PLATES
FLOOR STANDS
PILLOW BLOCKS
WALL BRACKETS
ROPE SHEAVES
BELT
TIGHTENERS

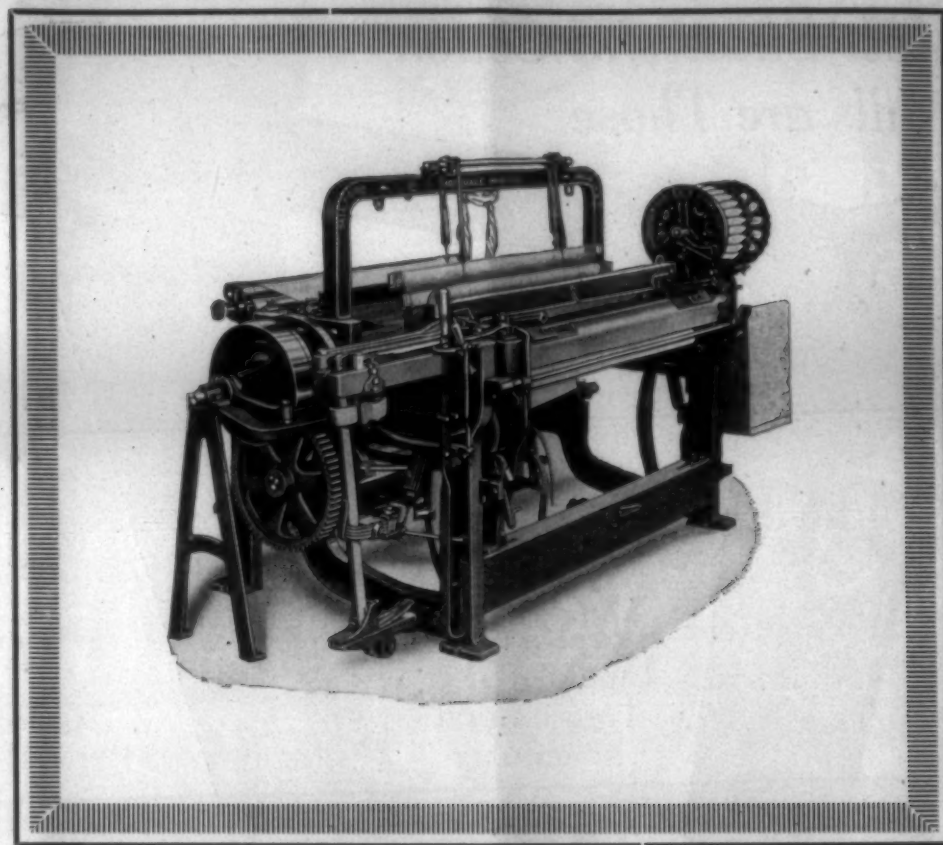
MILTON G. SMITH,
Southern Sales Agent,
GREENVILLE, S. C.

T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.



POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY





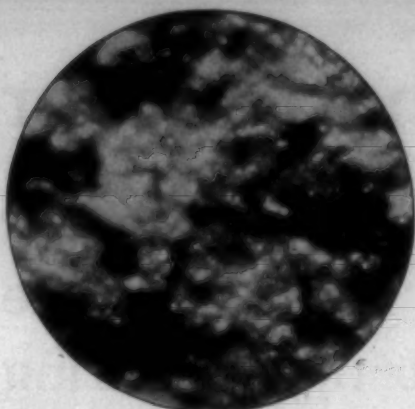
The Nordray Loom
is Different:

Note How Few Parts
Accomplish all Functions.

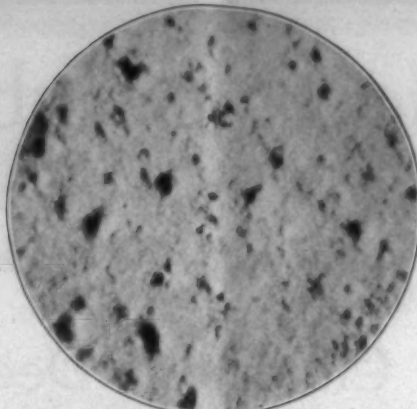
Built by

Hopedale Manufacturing Co.
at Milford, Mass.

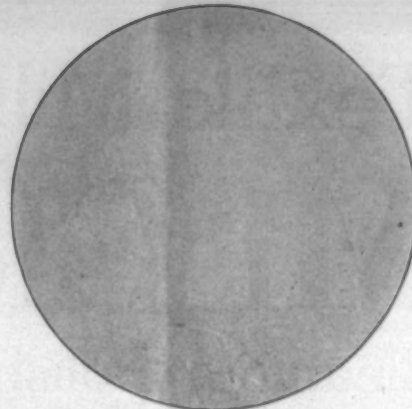
Southern Office: Greenville, S. C.



Surface painted with flat finish paint



Surface painted with egg-shell finish

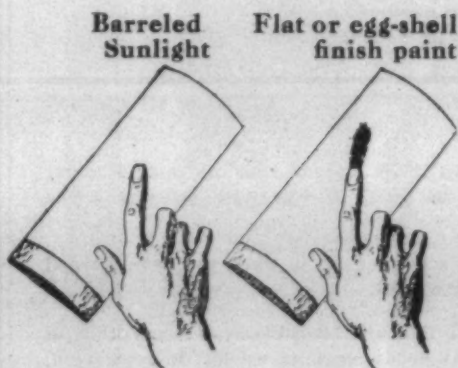


Surface painted with Barreled Sunlight

Photo-micrographs of three paint surfaces

Sandpaper or tile— which surface for your factory walls?

The microscope's warning to buyers of interior white paint



Try this test yourself

Rub your finger over the smooth lustrous surface of Barreled Sunlight. It will not leave a mark. Then note the smudge your finger leaves on the porous surface of flat or egg-shell finish paint.

THE illustrations above are reproduced from actual photo-micrographs made on the same scale, and showing the three paint surfaces highly magnified.

The first two show surfaces painted with high-grade flat and egg-shell finish paints. The rough, irregular appearance which you can see, shows why dull-finish paints collect dust and dirt.

This makes it easy to understand why it is impossible to wash the walls properly. All the sponge and water can do is to smudge the dirt still deeper into the thousands of little pores in every square inch.

The third illustration shows a photo-micrograph of a similar surface, but the coating is Barreled Sunlight—the Rice Process Mill White—a pure white, lustrous oil paint. The smooth, unbroken surface is highly resistant to all forms of dust and dirt. It gives the maximum reflecting power, since there are no crevices to make shadows and absorb the light.

Our exclusive process produces a lustrous paint which is guaranteed to remain white

longer than any other—which withstands the shock and jar of the heaviest machinery, and when soiled after years of service may be washed clean, like tile.

Barreled Sunlight is used today in thousands of plants as coating for ceilings and walls.

Flows easily from the brush. Won't clog a spray, as it contains no varnish. Sold in barrels, also in cans.

Send today for free panels so that you can make the test described at the left—also our booklet, "More Light."

For Shop and Home, too

Barreled Sunlight is also used in countless institutions, stores, garages, small buildings, and in rooms in the home—wherever a white, washable finish is desirable. It is much cheaper than enamel and easier to apply. Sold in five-gallons, gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints and half-pints.

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.
20 Dudley St. Providence, R. I.

WAREHOUSE STOCK CARRIED IN GREENVILLE

Barreled



Sunlight

EZELL-PRITCHARD CO., Distributors, Charlotte, N. C.

Textile Mill Floors Scrubbing Powder

Mi Cleanser---

The Perfected
Non - Soluble

Cleaning, Polishing Cleansor, Deodorizing, Scouring
and Scrubbing Powder "SIX IN ONE"

Manufactured Expressly for Textile Mill Floors--Good as the best, then some.

Mi-Cleanser is Non-Soluble—it Cleans Only by Mechanical Action

Just a few of the most Regular users of MI-CLEANSER:

Wiscasset Mills Company	Albemarle, N. C.
Tallassee Mills	Tallassee, Ala.
Salisbury Cotton Mills	Salisbury, N. C.
Magnolia Cotton Mills	Magnolia, Miss.
Hannah Pickett Mills	Rockingham, N. C.
Woodruff Cotton Mills	Woodruff, S. C.
Orr Cotton Mills	Anderson, S. C.
Augusta Factory	Augusta, Ga.
Jackson Mills	Iva, S. C.
Covington Mills	Covington, Ga.
Equinox Mills	Anderson, S. C.
Brown Manufacturing Company	Concord, N. C.
Standard Knitting Mills	Knoxville, Tenn.
F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company	Greenville, S. C.
Clinchfield Manufacturing Company	Marion, N. C.
Aragon Cotton Mills	Rock Hill, S. C.
Buck Creek Cotton Mills	Siluria, Ala.
Bloomfield Manufacturing Company	Statesville, N. C.
Broad River Mills	Blacksburg, S. C.
Baldwin Cotton Mills	Chester, S. C.
Brandon Mills	Greenville, S. C.
Cabarrus Cotton Mills	Kannapolis, N. C.
Consolidated Textile Corporation	Lynchburg, Va.
Cannon Manufacturing Company	York, S. C.
Dunbar Mills	Greenville, S. C.
Efrd Manufacturing Company	Albemarle, N. C.
Fort Mill Manufacturing Company	Fort Mill, S. C.
Glenwood Cotton Mills	Easley, S. C.
Griffin Manufacturing Company	Griffin, Ga.
Kershaw Cotton Mills	Kershaw, S. C.
Marlboro Cotton Mills	McColl, S. C.
Monarch Mills	Lockhart, S. C.
Marion Manufacturing Company	Marion, N. C.
Norris Cotton Mills	Catechee, S. C.
Oakland Cotton Mills	Newberry, S. C.
Poinsett Mills	Greenville, S. C.
Pelzer Manufacturing Company	Pelzer, S. C.
Paola Cotton Mills	Statesville, N. C.
Saxon Mills	Spartanburg, S. C.
Avondale Mills	Birmingham, Ala.
Adrian Manufacturing Company	Mount Holly, N. C.
Asheville Cotton Mills	Asheville, N. C.
Alabama Cotton Mills	Speigner, Ala.
Anchor Duck Mills	Rome, Ga.
Crystal Springs Bleachery Co.	Chickamauga, Ga.
Cowikee Mills	Eufaula, Ala.
Cherokee Spinning Company	Knoxville, Tenn.
Columbus Manufacturing Company	Columbus, Ga.
Coosa Manufacturing Company	Piedmont, Ala.
Eva Jane Mills	Sylacauga, Ala.
Echota Cotton Mills	Calhoun, Ga.
Grendel Mills	Greenwood, S. C.
Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Co.	Whitmire, S. C.
Harmony Grove Mills	Commerce, Ga.
Merrimack Manufacturing Company	Huntsville, Ala.
Minneola Manufacturing Company	Gibsonville, N. C.
Newnan Cotton Mills	Newnan, Ga.
Sibley Manufacturing Company	Augusta, Ga.
Spray Cotton Mills	Spray, N. C.
Thatcher Spinning Company	Chattanooga, Tenn.
The Trion Company	Trion, Ga.
Tucapau Mills	Tucapau, S. C.
Unity Cotton Mills	LaGrange, Ga.
Winnboro Mills	Winnboro, S. C.
Wateree Mills	Camden, S. C.
Brazos Valley Cotton Mills	West, Texas
Consolidated Textile Corporation	Shelby, N. C.

And scores of others, but this
space won't admit of their names.



Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

"Cleanliness is Next To Godliness"

Clean your floors twice each week
for your health's sake. MiCleanser
makes them sanitary and healthful.



CHARLIE NICHOLS

HOWDY!

"One Barrel?" Thanks!

So far this year, we have made our 1920 business
ashamed of itself. WHY? The merits of MI
CLEANSER is there with the GOODS.

Get Right, Start Right, Stay Right. You are
Right when you use MI CLEANSTR Right.

What more convincing evidence of MI CLEANSER
Superiority could be desired than the fact that the
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DER which gives them the very best results?

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When a better SCRUBBING POWDER is pro-
duced, the Merits Perfected, will be in MI CLEAN-
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If MI CLEANSER pleases you, tell your friends;
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The end of a perfect day is when you have cleaned
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In fact, MI CLEANSER will clean everything in
your mill that needs cleaning except its reputation,
and it is guaranteed not to hurt that.

Remember, satisfaction guaranteed or no charge.
Therefore you are not buying a pig in a poke. Fair
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DON'T WAIT for our traveling salesmen—we have
none. You are saved this annoyance, expense, loss
of time, etc., but you reap the benefit in price when
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Your Mill Supply House will furnish you MI
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Made in America, and in "The Sunny South"

Established 1915

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Box 22, Glenrock Station

ASHEVILLE, N. C., U. S. A.

Leatheroid

THE FIBRE MILL EQUIPMENT THAT LASTS

Not How Cheap—but how Lasting

TH E R E are cheaper kinds of mill equipment than Leatheroid, of course. But cheaper in first cost only—not economical in the end.

It isn't how much you pay for a roving can, box or car that counts—it's how often you pay for them.

Leatheroid Fibre Mill Equipment has made a reputation for itself on good service and good appearance—cleanness and smoothness—light weight and great strength.

Try a few Leatheroid cans, cars or boxes in your mill. Notice how everybody likes them, and the remarkable service they give.

Sold by Leading Southern Mill Supply Houses.

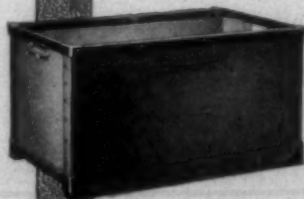
ROGERS FIBRE COMPANY

Leatheroid Sales Division - 1024 Filbert Street, Philadelphia

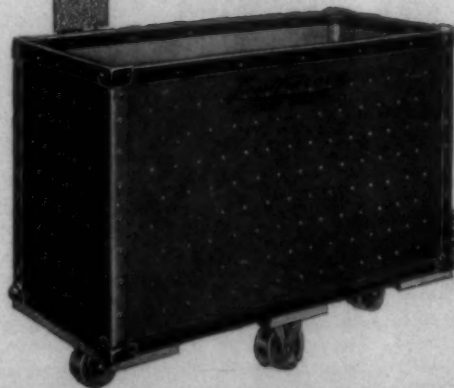
New York - Boston - Kennebunk, Me.



Leatheroid Factory Barrel, Light durable. Steel top and bottom rims, 4-inch kicking band. Regular size 20x30. Other sizes 16x25, 18x28, 24x36, 24x40.



Leatheroid Mill Box. The standard box for mills and factories. Unusually strong; careful construction throughout; steel-over-wood top rim, protecting corner angles; made in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 bushel sizes.

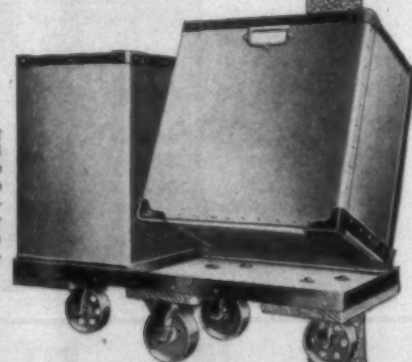


Leatheroid Steel Clad Car. Four inside smooth walls of heavy Leatheroid fibre; outside covered with light steel closely riveted; steel-over-wood top rim; self-oiling wheels.

Leatheroid Roving Can. Smooth as glass—tough as horn; no seams to open up; rolled over top.



Combination Doffing Car. Has Fixed and Loose Box; all fibre boxes or steel and fibre boxes. Extra steel reinforcing at all wear points; platform has 1/8" steel frame; self-oiling wheels.



Leatheroid Warehouse Car. Made of heavy fibre with steel-over-wood top rim. Patented ribbed steel bottom band—the only construction in which the body of the car is actually riveted to the wood bottom at the four corners; self-oiling wheels.



Which Drive Do You Use?



Efficient Silent Chain or old-fashioned Flat Belts?

THE elimination of belting, shafting, hangers, etc., made possible by the use of Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives, greatly improves the appearance of the mill, making it brighter, cleaner and safer.

It does more than that! It saves from 10 to 20% of the power wasted by flat belts. It increases the output.

There are still other advantages. You can obtain the complete story by writing for our booklet "Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives for Textile Mills." Simply address the nearest branch office.

816

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LINK-BELT

SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME XXII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1921

NUMBER 4

Increasing the Spinning Value of Cotton

(David R. Coker Hartsville, S. C., before Southern Textile Association.)

I have not in a long time received an invitation which gave me more pleasure than the one extended to me by the chairman of your program committee to address this body of men who have as much practical knowledge of the spinning values of cotton as any equal number anywhere in the world. For about twenty-five years I have been a student of the cotton plant and its characters, and a large part of my life work has been devoted to its improvement in yield, length, character and all other points which make for spinning values.

You will all agree that a primary essential to the operation of all cotton mills is their raw material. You will also doubtless agree that no matter what average length cotton the mill may use the spinning results depend largely upon the strength and uniformity of the fiber. It is clear, therefore, that each one of you is, or ought to be, deeply interested in all intelligent efforts for the improvement of the spinning value of the cotton crop and that you will see that it is to the interest of your mills to further all such efforts. There are two natural principles which the breeder, who would improve any race of plants or animals, must understand. First, the principle of "natural variation." Second, that "like begets like." These two principles are upon their face opposed to each other, but are not really inconsistent. Let me illustrate. In a high milk producing strain of dairy cattle no two cows produce exactly the same amounts of milk and butter fat, although all are descended from high producers. This illustrates the principle of natural variation. The fact that nearly all of the progeny of high producing individuals make high producers of milk and butter illustrates the principle that like produces like. By continually selecting only the highest producers for breeding it is always possible to further increase the average yield of any race of plants or animals.

If you will go into any field of cotton and comb the seed from each of a number of plants you will find a variation, often very great, in the length of the fiber, in the uniformity of the different fibers from the different plants, in the percentage of lint to seed, and in the strength of

the fiber. If you are working with a highly pedigreed strain these variations are apt to be very slight, although by combing thousands of plants you may find one considerably longer and a few considerably shorter than any of the rest. In proportion as the breeder finds many or few variations in a field will the cotton from that field be wasteful and irregular or even unsatisfactory. These variations in cotton are the basis upon which the plant breeder works. In beginning his work he selects a good variety which he thinks offers possibilities of improvement and plants a field with the seed, giving each plant a uniform distance in the row. When the cotton is mature he examines thousands of plants as to their visible features and selects a large number of individuals which apparently have characters of earliness, high production, large size of boll, uniform strong lint of high percent, vitality and disease resistance of plant, etc. He gives each selected plant an individual number and the following year a row is planted from the seed of each individual, the plants being uniformly spaced and uniformly fertilized. This is what is known as "plant to row" breeding. During that fall the breeder goes carefully over each plant on each row and discards entirely those rows which present visible bad characters. He then selects and picks a number of plants from the rows that are apparently best, to continue the pedigree breeding. The seed cotton from each row is separately gathered, weighed, ginned and the seed from the several highest yielding rows are next year increased in small separate fields. At the same time a row or rows of each new strain is put into a variety test alongside of many strains and varieties to test the comparative yields of each of the new strains. At the end of this year the variety test is gathered and then is estimated the performance of each variety and strain and the strain of the new pedigreed cotton which makes the quality and yield is, the following year, increased in a field. This will probably produce enough seed to plant 300 to 500 acres the fourth year after the beginning of the breeding work and the seed may then be offered in quantity. Thus

is produced a pedigreed strain which has been proven by repeated tests to be the most superior of its generation and, if the breeder possesses the requisite knowledge and exercises proper care, the result will be a cotton of higher money value to the farmer and greater spinning value to the mill.

Such work as I have described has been going on for 20 years on our farms at Hartsville and has resulted in varieties which now occupy a large proportion of the staple acreage of the Mississippi and Arkansas delta regions and which are also planted to the extent of several hundred thousand acres in the Carolinas and Georgia.

Other breeders are operating along the same or different lines in the South. The splendid Pima cotton, now grown largely in the southwestern states, was developed by identical methods and other varieties of great value have been produced by government, state and private breeders.

It would seem that no serious difficulty would be experienced in securing the universal co-operation of both farmers and mills by those who are doing the best work in breeding and disseminating the pedigreed strains of cotton, but unfortunately this is not the case. Co-operation has been secured from a large number of intelligent farmers and many enlightened spinners, but the great rank and file take no interest in the long continued efforts of the scientific cotton breeder, although his work has unconsciously to many of them benefited the industry to the extent of many millions. This lack of interest is due largely to the human tendency to stick to the ruts and not experiment with new methods or raw materials.

From the farmer's standpoint a large part of his lack of interest is due to the absence of sound and intelligent marketing methods in a great part of the South. I could cite a number of instances where farmers who have secured seed of desirable varieties of premium money value have promptly abandoned them because they could not get them properly ginned or could not sell them to advantage on their local markets. A proper policy of discrimination in buying by all cotton mills would largely cure this trou-

ble. I am sorry to say that even today numbers of Southern cotton mills buy cotton in their local or nearby markets at through prices. That is, they pay the same for all grades and staples as they come in. In many instances differences in grade but not in staple are made. When the time comes that every cotton mill and every cotton buyer shall recognize the patent fact that it is to his own interest and to the interest of the entire cotton industry that a proper discrimination should be made between cotton of each grade, staple, uniformity and character and that superior value should be reflected immediately into the pocket of the primary producer, a great improvement will be promptly seen in the entire cotton industry and profits will increase all along the line.

The records of our variety tests, extending back for many years and a nine-year table showing prices actually paid the farmers for different kinds of cotton on the streets of Hartsville, show that the planters of pedigreed strains of cotton of superior length have enjoyed far greater profits than those who stuck to unselected varieties.

I cannot refrain from calling your attention as good and progressive citizens to the importance of your promoting in every possible way everything that will improve the agriculture of this section. Agriculture is our basic industry. Without it our people would go naked and starve. A most alarming situation prevails. Let me quote from recent bulletins of the National Census Bureau: Total farm acreage in North Carolina was 22,439,000 acres in 1910. In 1920 it was 20,021,000 acres—a shrinkage of 2,400,000 acres. In South Carolina the figures are 13,512,000 and 12,464,000—a shrinkage of more than one million acres. In North Carolina there were about two and three-quarter million less white farmers in 1920 than in 1910 and during this decade the shrinkage in South Carolina was about one and one-half million white farmers. There was some increase in colored farmers in the two states but not enough to offset one-quarter of the shrinkage in white farmers. Let me draw your attention to the farm mortgage figures for the two states.

(Continued on Page 42)

Cotton Cloth Defects

(Wm. H. Harris, Vice-President, Liberty Textile Corporation, before Southern Textile Association.)

In the marts of the cotton cloth trade it has been fairly well agreed upon for many years that Southern mills do not inspect their cloth quite so well as those of other sections. Much of the criticism along this line was in part justified and while great improvement is noted in recent years yet there remains room for further advance.

The difference in daily nominal quotations on certain staple cloths between the South and East is largely accounted for by necessary adjustment of freight to finishing works. However, the belief that Eastern goods are more carefully inspected and better packed has some bearing on price differences.

Now if we agree there is room for improvement we must next analyze the many defects in cloth with which we have to deal. Before passing on to what we might call mechanical defects we should first consider natural defects in cotton such as trashy, blue, gin cut, ribbon, stained, weak or wasty fibre, mixed with jute fibre, etc.

None of these cottons should be used unless it is thoroughly agreed before hand that they can be spun and woven into cloth suitable for the given purpose.

Yarn Defects.

In dealing with the cloth from the loom we will first consider those defects attributed to faults in the yarn as follows:

- Warp or filling or both uneven.
- Warp or filling or both cocky.
- Warp or filling or both motey and nitty.
- Warp or filling or both kinky.
- Warp or filling or both oily-black.
- Warp or filling or both oily-yellow.
- Warp or filling or both with slugs.
- Warp or filling or both too knotty.

Weaving Defects.

Next we will consider defects due to weaving faults as follows:

- Scratch-ups; pick-outs; shuttle marks; ends out; warp entanglement; filling sluffs; wrongly drawn; wrongly reeded; poor face on cloth; smashes; thick and thin places; reed marks; loose ends on face; loose ends on selvage; coarse picks; over-shots; tight selvage; sand roll damage.

Now the number of these cotton, yarn or weaving defects carried by a given piece of cloth determines its grade; if "numerous" the cloth is unquestionably "seconded," if "occasional" the cloth may be first—if "scarce" the cloth is surely first quality.

Incidental Defects.

In addition to the above certain possible incidental causes of trouble must be mentioned, such as the following:

Bowed Filling—Where cloth has been roughly handled in folder or brushed machine causing filling to bow or bias.

Turn-downs—Where cloth has to be passed through some calender roll with such pressure that cloth is ruptured at creases or turn-downs—

pinched so hard at creases that cloth is cut.

Short Laps—Where cloth folder is so set that each lap is under the standard 36-inch yard, causing the delivery to be short of invoice yardage.

Poor Baling or Packing—Where goods will be damaged in transit.

Poor Marking—Where identity or origin of goods may be easily lost.

Construction Defects.

Now we arrive at the consideration of defects of construction about which unfortunately there is no general agreement. Let us take a standard cotton sheeting—36-in., 56x60, 4.00 yard—what should be the allowable variation from this for a commercial delivery?

Width—Some claim that not more than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch below nor more than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch above should be allowed. Others say 2% above and below. Unquestionably the percentage basis is the proper one and I would suggest 1% below width and 2% above as fair, the selvage always to be included in total width.

Count-Sley—Naturally the sley must carry the same percentage as the width—1% under and 2% over. In all cases the total ends in warp must be the sley times the width plus number of extra ends to give proper selvage.

Count Pick—A wider variation is needed here as many looms are so geared as to make it impossible to give exact pick, so 4% each way would seem fair.

Weight—In all disputes regarding weight of cloth test should only be made where the goods have been exposed for twenty-four hours to an even temperature of 70 degrees F. and relative humidity of 70%. Furthermore, a bale of goods must be the unit tested for weight but no piece must vary more than 2½%; whereas with a bale as the unit the variation should not be over 1½% light and 2% heavy. Nor is it quite fair for a contract to be written "not lighter than 4.00 to the pound." The contract should specify "4.00 yard goods" and the percentage named above should take care of the variation.

Now these percentages applied to the standard cloth mentioned above will give us the following:

- Width—1% under, 2% over.
- Sley—1% under, 2% over.
- Pick—4% each way.
- Weight—1½% over, 2% under.
- Standard Sheeting—Width, 36 in.; sley, 56; pick, 60; weight, 4.00 yard.
- Minimum—Width, 35.64 inches; sley, 55.44; pick, 57.60; weight, 4.00 yard.
- Maximum—Width, 36.72 inches; sley, 57.12; pick, 62.40; weight, 3.92 yard.

Now the above percentages of variation I present for what they are worth and submit for your criticism. I think you will find them more or less in accord with trade custom, cotton manufacturers association and the rubberizers—although there has been no general

agreement in adopting any standards through the trade. However, there is a great need for a general standard and if the above meets with your approval it might be well for your association to adopt them as the standard and thus start the movement to make them generally acceptable and used. Another point not covered is the question of short length. This depends somewhat on character of cloth involved but in no case should a piece under 30 yards be considered full length unless previously agreed upon.

In most cases 40 yard cut is a minimum. Where there is a minimum established a mill is not justified in attempting to ship in each bale a few pieces under the standard simply because they have passed on previous occasions.

Discussion of Defects in Cloth.

(By John W. Clark, before Southern Textile Association, Charlotte, N. C., September 16, 1921.)

I am happy to have had the pleasure of being here this morning. When I think of the Southern Textile Association I know of no more appropriate words in which to express my thoughts than in the current phrase "Go On South." You have all heard the story of the Mississippi river, as it "Goes On South" it steadily increases in width, volume and power. May this association continue to do likewise.

I was recently requested by the chairman of the program committee to take the floor following the address on "Defects in Cotton Fabrics" and see if we could not stir up some discussion on cloth room management and related matters. Judging from your attentiveness I am sure that you heard the address just delivered with both pleasure and profit. It would be hard to find a man better qualified to speak on the subject chosen than Mr. W. H. Harris.

Southern manufacturers realize fully that quality of output is the one question of paramount importance: There has probably never been a period in the history of the industry, taken as a whole, when more thought and consideration has been given to cloth room management, with a view to improving quality and maintaining it at a constant standard than during the past 12 months.

Associated with every cloth room organization it seems to me that there are five points of the first importance:

1st. There should be an abundance of light, both during daylight hours and also when artificial light is required.

2d. Speed of Inspection. Cotton fabrics should be put over the inspecting tables at such a speed that each piece can be thoroughly inspected and no faster. This should of course vary greatly for different fabrics.

3d. Inspectors. The greatest care

As can be imagined different finishers dislike certain defects more than others. For instance, a piece dyer dislikes to get goods with misdraws or threads out in warp, also shuttle marks.

A bleacher dislikes tight selvages and colored insoluble chalk marks, and a printer is very particular about loose dangling threads on selvages or face of cloth; whereas goods requiring a satin or schreiner finish must be practically free from knots of slubs.

In conclusion let me say that a mill is following bad practice that takes a chance in shipping goods not up to standard hoping they will get by. It is much better to take the trouble up with customer in a candid way before paying freight on the trouble.

should be taken in selecting inspectors. They should be thoroughly trained in the work they are required to do and should be found to be reliable before they are put on.

4th. Spare Inspectors. Every plant should carry in its organization men who are trained as spare inspectors to take the place of the regular inspectors should they be out for any cause. In no instance should any be put on who is not known to be reliable and competent.

5th. Records. Adequate records should be kept of all imperfections that show up. They should be classified such as thin streaks, scratch ups, stringy selvage, oily filling, ends out and numerous other causes. They should also be located as to loom fixers section, weaver and loom.

In my humble judgment nothing will do more to improve quality than throwing the spotlight on the various imperfections as they occur and then placing the responsibility for same as far as possible.

There is just one other matter which I wish to call your attention to and then I will give some one else an opportunity to talk. I recently heard some discussion in reference to the correct or proper method of figuring percentage of seconds as regards the weave room. For the purpose of illustration we will say that a certain mill is turning out 1,000 cuts of cloth per week, each cut being 60 yards in length. Thirty cuts or 3 per cent of this cloth contains such defects that it is put in the seconds without discussion; 30 cuts more or 3 per cent more contains such imperfections that the cloth has to be cut in two, leaving pieces 25 to 45 yards in length with a number of shorter pieces. Should the weave room seconds be figured as 3 per cent, or 6 per cent, or should you take the total yards woven and the total yards shipped out as firsts and figure your percentage of firsts and seconds from that. Which is to the best interest of the mill as concerns quality? We would like to hear some discussion in regard to this, also in regard to speed of inspection and method of inspection.

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Cotton Yarn Defects

(By Frank L. Walton, Manager Yarn Department, J. Spencer Turner Company, before Southern Textile Association.)

In coming here today to talk with you on the subject of cotton yarn and its defects, I realize that each of you probably knows more about the manufacture of cotton yarn than I do. So I am not going to try to tell you how to make yarn, but how not to make it. From some of the reports we get from customers, there are still a number of mills who know better how not to make it, than how to make it, but I believe this point is still an open question.

When I left the mill and entered the selling end of the business a number of my friends stated that I was simply looking for an easier job, and wanting to get away from all the mill problems and worries. If this was the case, I was badly mistaken, for I found my troubles had just begun; and while you won't agree with me, I am going to make the statement that a mill man has a snap beside the troubles of a selling agent; and I realize you have troubles a plenty every day.

You have probably heard the expression by some of the returned soldiers that, "The next time there is a war, they will join the navy," and a sailor remark that, "The next time they would join the army." Well, that's about the way I feel regarding the troubles of a selling agent and a mill man, and when I had the choice, I accepted the other. Considering all this, at best, it is a toss up as to who has the most troubles, and it certainly behooves us to get together and see how many of these troubles we can eliminate.

You have often heard the expression by mill men that "Every customer will find fault with any yarn if the market is down." At the same time, I have often heard customers say that, "Most every mill will make poor yarn on a rising market where the yarn bought cheap cannot be rejected." I have also heard mill men say that commission houses and selling agents always favor the customer instead of the mill, and I have heard customers say that, "Selling agents do not insist on the mills delivering good yarn, and delivering same on time, and that they always favor the mill." With these ideas prevailing, you can easily see that the selling agent must be a good shock absorber as well as a central switch board for trouble every day.

Seriously, we all know that such expressions as a rule are simply idle talk, but underlying it all, there are, to some extent, such ideas which should be eliminated.

I am firmly convinced that the strict application of two words to

the yarn business will eliminate a lot of our troubles for the future. The two words are "understanding" and "co-operation," and will be the key-note of my talk today.

By "understanding," I mean that a selling agent should understand market conditions, his customer's requirements, mill conditions, the quality of the yarn being sold, and every time be certain of full understanding on part of both the customer and the mill. The mill, on the other hand, should understand the importance of making the yarn right, the troubles caused customers from bad yarn and the importance of delivery on time. The mill should realize the peculiar conditions under which selling agents operate in handling a large number of customers for several different mills, and should understand how necessary it is to fully comply with all the terms on their contracts. There is, of course, the human equation to be considered but by establishing confidence and working close together we can come pretty near to a full understanding.

"Co-operation," in a way, should be the results of "understanding," as understanding and co-operation are always required to settle a dispute in a satisfactory way. I believe that any dispute can be quickly settled by getting the customer, the mill man and the selling agent together, as I believe each of them wants to be fair, and where they understand each other, a quick settlement may be made. Some of us have had unfortunate experiences in which we have thought we were not treated properly by customer, selling agent or mill, but it has been my experience that most of these misunderstandings may be quickly corrected if the proper attitude is assumed by all parties. Inasmuch as the mills are usually at some distance from the customer's plant where the yarn is held it is an expensive proposition for the mill men personally to visit the customer, and in most instances the mill man does not want to take the time or incur expense to inspect the rejected yarn. It is here that misunderstandings occur, as the selling agent must represent the mill in such instances, and should do so with all fairness to the mill and to the customers. The mill should have confidence in the selling agent and give the proper co-operation to terminate the claim in a way fair to all concerned. A fair-minded customer has more respect for a selling agent who stands up for the rights of the mill, and would prefer doing business with such an agent, feeling that he would give better attention to his business. Some mill men, I believe, do not realize this fact, and in most instances do not give the proper co-operation in handling claims which arise. On the other hand, you have probably had unjustified claims, even where you felt that you had given full co-operation to the selling agent and to the customer, and in such instances it is always best to see the yarn yourself

so the difference can be settled. The best answer to this is for each mill, selling agent and customer to do business only with those in whom they have confidence to handle their orders where such differences will not arise. Some mills, I believe, overlook the fact that every customer is really their customer, as well as the customer of the selling agent, and it is important to the mills to keep the customer satisfied, not only with proper yarns, but with necessary co-operation.

Delivery in accordance with the terms of the contract is essential and important, as a customer buys yarn in certain quantities to take care of his production, and if the yarn does not arrive, you, as mill men, can easily see what trouble he is up against. You experience the same trouble in handling your cotton and realize what a useless expense it is to shut down your plant simply for the lack of cotton. You demand delivery of your cotton and a yarn customer demands delivery of his yarn, and in many instances feels it necessary to buy against a delinquent contract, to keep from shutting down, and it is here that some disputes occur. It is of small interest to the customer as to why the contract is delinquent, as the customer wants yarn and does not feel that his plant should shut down simply because you are having trouble at your plants, regardless of where this trouble lies. In many instances, on an advancing market, you might have over-sold your production, thinking you might make a little more; and in other instances you have fallen down on deliveries through various causes, over which you have no control. But regardless of why the delinquencies, you should feel the necessity of speeding production to live up to your contracts. If all contracts were delivered on time, a lot of trouble for the selling agents and customers would be eliminated, and it would promote a better feeling and more co-operation between customer, selling agent, and mill.

So far, I have covered the yarn question in general, but now I will place before you in detail a few of the complaints which we receive quite often from manufacturing defects in the yarn. Many of you are making ball and chain warps, which form of put up causes quite a lot of trouble, mostly from carelessness. Doubtless, some of you do not realize that the warps you make are mixed at the customer's plant with five or six other warps from other mills, which warps may be silk, cotton, or woolen, and much more expensive yarn than yours. If your warps are made short, then it is necessary for the customer to cut off the same shortage from all the warps mixed with yours, which, as you can see, is a big loss to him, and customer cannot determine length of warp until it is placed in process. In addition to this, the customer has sold a piece of goods to be made a certain length, and your short warp

causes him to make short pieces which must be sold at a discount, and which causes a lot of trouble between him and his customer. If the warps are too long, you not only lose the extra yardage, but it seriously inconveniences the customer in trying to beam same, and handling the waste at the end of the beam. It is important to lease a warp properly as a poorly leased warp is not only expensive, but cuts down the customer's production. In many instances mills ship warps without the proper number of ends, which, of course, makes the warp useless to a customer as a certain number of ends is required in his fabric. Another important item right here, is to have your warps properly packed for shipment, to prevent the warps from becoming broken and damaged in transit; and a good method of packing warps is to have two thicknesses of both paper and burlap, and carefully sew the bales together to prevent open places where the warps will get dirty and torn. When a warp is made wrong for any reason, it should be reported to the selling agent, asking that arrangements be made with the customer to accept same if possible, and if the warp is accepted, it should be plainly marked with a ticket fixing in detail the exact trouble with the warp, so the customer may handle same. Some mills have shipped bad warps along with good warps and have thereby caused trouble. Rolled warps are also objectionable to the customer as it places an uneven pull on the yarn, and it is very hard to beam. You can easily eliminate this trouble on your warper. Recently some trouble has been experienced with ball warps being wound too loosely on the shell, as in transit the ends sluff off and become tangled around the end of the shell, where it will not fit in the customer's machines. Ball warps should be wound with enough tension to prevent this. We have found it a good idea to place a light veneer head on each end of the shell inside of the packing and this holds the yarn in place.

With tubes, we have had serious trouble from yarn overrunning the ends in winding, which causes the ends to break down in beaming. Also, many tubes are too loosely wound and from handling in transit, the ends bulge and extend over the ends of the paper tube, so that the yarn becomes chafed when placed in a creel for beaming. If you are winding two end tubes, care should be taken to see that the two ends run parallel without lapping and that when a knot is tied, it is tied only in the single end and that both ends are not tied together. Such yarn is run in braiding machines by the insulated wire customers and will stop the machines if the two ends are tied together. Skeins should be made as specified for weight, and it is especially important for the lace trade to have the skeins the proper weight. Trouble

(Continued on Page 39)

*Mr. Walton was unable to attend the Charlotte meeting and this paper was read by R. M. Mauldin, of the Charlotte office of J. Spencer Turner Company.

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Address of Welcome

(By Rogers W. Davis, of Charlotte.)

I am proud of being called on to welcome you to Charlotte. I speak as the representative of the textile interests of Charlotte, and believe that I may speak for all the people and interests of Charlotte, and say that we welcome you most heartily. It is our wish to do everything we can to make your stay with us comfortable and happy and to make your meeting successful and profitable.

It seems fitting that meetings of your association should be held in Charlotte. Your association was organized here, as the result of an inspiration of a Charlotte man.

It seems especially fitting that any important gathering of textile men should meet in Charlotte. Some other cities may claim to be the "textile center of the South," and blazon it forth on every automobile. We will not quarrel with them over that, but we do know that Charlotte was the pioneer textile center of the South and we believe that we have not lost any of our prestige. When we have such a gathering of mill men come here, we at least can feel among ourselves that we are the textile center.

Charlotte was the first great textile center of the South. It may not have had as many mills, nor as many spindles as other Southern cities, but it was recognized as the

place to go if one wanted to build a cotton mill, whether to be built in North Carolina or in Texas. Charlotte was the home of the first great cotton mill machinery agency in the South, the home of the first big mill supply house, of the first big mill engineer. The man with the bee in his bonnet to build a cotton mill came as naturally to Charlotte as a duck goes to water. Here he could get his mill plans, the brains put on paper, which would turn an old broom straw field into a thriving manufacturing community. Here he could get his spindles and his looms, his engines and boilers, his generators and motors, his shafting and belting, his bobbins and cans. He could come to Charlotte and contract for a complete plant, which would turn his raw cotton into finished goods, and he could find a contractor who would build the plant and turn it over to him producing the goods.

And our facilities for doing this have in the meantime increased many fold, thanks to the energy and industry, the confidence and patronage, of you good fellows of the cotton mills. We are here to serve you and we propose to keep everlastingly at it.

We are very glad that you could be here at this time to see the Carolina Exposition. We believe that you will be proud of it as a

Carolina and as a Southern enterprise. We believe you will find it interesting and instructive and that you will enjoy its sights and its music.

It seems that this Carolina Exposition must have a deeper meaning: First, it is a recognition of interdependence of communities, of two great states, of towns, of individual citizens.

Second, it is the effort of a great community trying to find itself, a community of two great states trying to strike a balance of its accounts, to balance its assets against its liabilities.

On the credit side of its ledger are wonderful natural resources, an energy that is typified by our great electric power, a thrift that will put to blush a canny Scotchman, and a type of citizenship, pure blooded, that is equal to any on earth.

On the other side of the ledger is disorganization and demoralization due to the four years of terrible destruction and wastage of the war. The destruction and waste is something positive, definite, something that can be counted. The shell which exploded on the battlefield was steel and powder, made up of invested money and human labor. Its cost could be figured in dollars and cents. When it exploded it was gone, absolutely gone. And there were millions and millions of them

fired. If you could only see the torn up fields and destroyed towns of France you could get some little idea of this awful wastage of capital and labor. There were millions and millions of yards of cloth completely destroyed—gone, cloth which was the product of your money, and your energy, and your toil—do you get that!

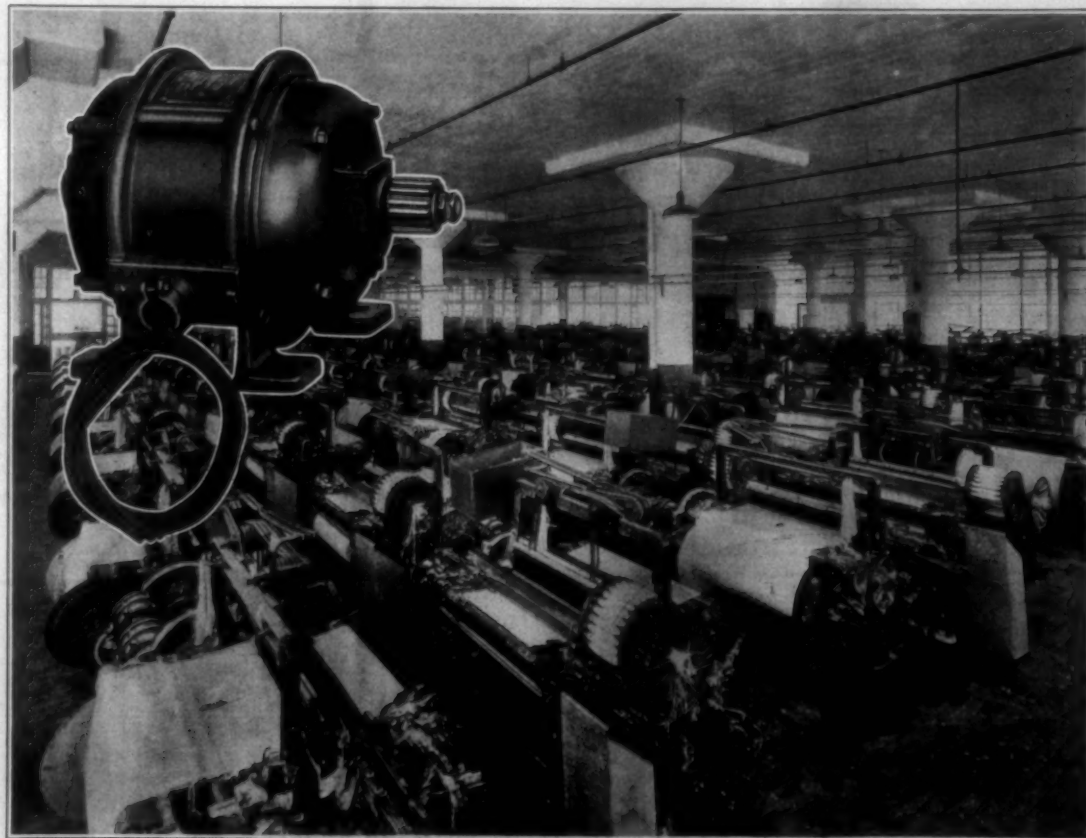
This Carolina ledger which must be balanced is your ledger as much as mine, whether you are from Texas or Georgia. Each individual one of us must balance a ledger.

Right now it seems that the debit side far outweighs the credit side, but there is a perceptible brightening. The only thing which can balance the ledger is production, the creation of something by energy and effort and toil that will replace that which has been irretrievably destroyed.

There is a great tendency on the part of us all to "pass the buck," to say it's the fault of the war, or the fault of the government, or something else, and to sit back and let some one else fix it. We say the government got us into the war, the government must get us out. The government must help the farmer and the manufacturer and the railroads.

But the government can't make something out of nothing. What

(Continued on Page 41.)



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Response to Address of Welcome.

(By H. K. Hallett, of Camden, S. C.)

Being asked to speak at this meeting with such men as Rogers W. Davis and others on the program I feel very much as the gentleman who spoke at a Rotary luncheon in Augusta where Dr. Ashby Jones was the guest of honor. He said:

"I am in 'status quo.'

"Up in some State, maybe it was North Carolina, far in the backwoods they lynched a man during the night,—hanged him to the limb of a tree. Underneath the lifeless body they fixed a piece of paper on which was written 'in status quo.'

When the people learned next morning of the lynching and gathered to view the victim, they saw the written words. They were not educated people, and they wondered what the writing on the placard meant. Finally, they sent for an aged neighbor, who in times far past had been a school teacher. It's been a long time since I been teaching and it's been a long time since I seen Latin; the old man carefully said, "But the best way I can figure out that writing means that that man a hanging there is in a h—l of a fix."

You can now easily see why I am most assuredly put "in status quo."

On behalf of the Southern Textile Association it gives me great pleasure, Mr. Davis, to accept your cordial and courteous welcome to the progressive city of Charlotte. Twenty-five years ago within a radius of one hundred miles there was less than 150 cotton mills, today it is the center of a manufacturing territory,

with 737 mills operating ten million spindles. This increase in which we are vitally interest, namely textiles, has caused it to be one of the greatest centers of the South for textile machinery and equipment; also it is the home of presidents of twenty-eight mills. It is the center of the largest hydro-electric development in the United States as to total horse power developed, and in immediate prospect of development, totalling nearly six hundred thousand. So it is safe to predict that the territory surrounding Charlotte will become one of the greatest industrial centers in the South.

I spoke a moment ago about our courteous welcome; let me illustrate by an example what I mean by courtesy: Following inspection the commanding officer of a negro regiment was making a speech to his men in which he warned them that while courtesy is necessary at all times, one should always use tact in one's relation with other people.

Talking together afterward, two of the colored soldiers were discussing the difference between courtesy and tact.

"Well," said one, "Ah can't 'splain the difference but Ah knows. Fo de wah Ah was a plumber and one day a lady calls me on de phone and sez: 'Hurry right down heah, the baftub done sprung a leak,' and down Ah rushes. Ah busts right in the front do' and up the back stairs into the baft-room, and boy, there was a lady in the tub. And Ah just speaks right up, sez Ah, 'Good Maw-nin', SIR!' Now that there 'good maw-nin' was courtesy, but the 'sir' was tact."

Let me speak a few words about the Southern Textile Association. This Association has attained more practical results than any other association of its kind, due, perhaps, to the sectional meetings as much as any other one thing, the idea of which was conceived and put into practice by Gordon Cobb and ably continued by his successors.

The potential benefit that this association can be to its members and to the textile industry of the South is unlimited. Because its membership is made up primarily of overseers and superintendents, men who are in close contact with the manufacturing and human factors of the industry.

There comes to my mind four points which might be taken as a basis of future study by this organization.

First: We should keep up and expand the work of the sectional meetings, gathering more facts for the basis of research and manufacturing. Who are better fitted than the members of the Southern Textile Association to become pioneers in the discovery of new methods of operation by the time studies and new ideas of machinery for the betterment of the textile industry. Frederick Taylor found a better way to lay brick, increasing the efficiency of the bricklayer as well as his pay. The principles involved were unfortunately called "Scientific Management," there would have been less prejudice if it could have been called "Common Sense Management," because after all isn't efficiency applied common sense, or simply the science of discovering how to do things more easily and accurately. There is never any work being done, which if studied couldn't be done better.

At our last meeting in Atlanta Mr. W. R. C. Smith mentioned the surveys which were being made covering eight or nine of the basic industries of the country. Since this meeting a report has been issued by W. R. Bassett, of Miller, Franklin & Bassett Company concerning "Waste" textiles, in which he approximates the efficiency of this vast business as only 40 per cent. By "Waste" in this report is meant, "A failure to gain the largest possible productive return from that which we have, or from that which by the exercise of reason and intelligence we should or could provide." There are certain features of this report, for instance, the lack of stability in the general structure, such as marketing, price fluctuations, etc., which we will pass over, but, gentlemen, one of the most effective methods of reducing waste in our mills is, as I have previously stated, by time studies of operative methods and constant research in the machinery and raw material used in the industry.

The Textile Foundation, which, most unfortunately, is still in the embryonic state, may be the solution towards the reduction of waste in textiles. England today is ahead of us in the matter of research over 90 per cent of all mills in Great Britain have subscribed to the British Textile Foundation.

(Continued on page 35)

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

P. O. Box 321

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

The following is a list of those who attended the meeting of the Southern Textile Association in Charlotte last week:

- Aldrich, A. P., Jr., Genl. Mgr., Aldrich Machine Works, Greenwood, S. C.
 Alexander, M. O., Supt., Woodside Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Allison, C. W., Mgr., General Equipment Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Anderson, Geo. H., Mgr., Victor-Monaghan Mill, Greer, S. C.
 Arnold, L. L., Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
 Ashmore, C. J., Asst. Supt., Altavista Cotton Mill, Altavista, Va.
 Austin, J. L., Salesman, Gulf Refining Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Arrant, J. L., Supt., Charlotte Leather Belting Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Baber, E. E., Bookkeeper, F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Badger, J. N., Supt., Dunnean Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Bahan, Geo. F., Salesman, Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass.
 Barnes, E. T., Overseer Spinning, Wateree Mills, Camden, S. C.
 Barnett, J. D., Overseer, Consolidated Textile Corp., Shelby, N. C.
 Batson, Louis P., Salesman, The Walraven & Shambow Shuttle Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Bell, F. G., Jr., Sales Engineer, Bigham, R. S., Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Black, A. F., Salesman, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Black, J. M., Salesman, Charlotte Leather Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Blume, T. F., Overseer Carding, Norcott Mill, Concord, N. C.
 Bowen, B. M., Supt., Salisbury Cotton Mill, Salisbury, N. C.
 Boyd, H. H., Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Boyd, W. C., Salesman, Paper Products Co., Cedartown, Ga.
 Bridges, I. W., Overseer Carding, Rex Spinning Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Brigman, C. C., Genl. Overseer Spinning, Lancaster Cotton Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
 Brooks, Fred P., Selling Agent, Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
 Broom, J. F., Asst. Supt., Riverside Brown, Chas. H., Rockingham, N. C. Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.
 Brown, J. G., Overseer Weaving, Buntin, L. O., Supt., Standard Cotton Mills, Monroe, N. C.
 Lancaster, S. C.
 Burdett, Ira M., Master Mechanic, Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.
 Burgess, Arthur H., Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.
 Burgess, J. W., Overseer Carding, Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.
 Campbell, C. D., Chadwick Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
 Cannon, L. S., Genl. Overseer Weaving, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Rosemary, N. C.
 Carter, H. F., Salesman Blackwood Candel, Frederick L. Service Mgr., Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.
 Coal and Coke, Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Cannon, J. M., Simpsonville Cotton Mill, Simpsonville, S. C.
 Carter, J. P., Supt., Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.
 Cates, J. W., Supt., Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton, N. C.
 Champion, L. R., Carder, Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
 Chandler, L. L., Spinner, Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Cheswell, W. E., Sou. Mgr., Sterling Ring Traveler Co., Fall River, Mass.
 Church, M. L., Sou. Rep., Catlin & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Clark David Editor Southern Textile Chase, J. T., National Aniline & Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Bulletin Charlotte, N. C.
 Clark, John W., Supt., Erwin Cotton Mills Co., West Durham, N. C.
 Clark, Thorne, Treas., Anderson Mills, Inc., Lincolnton, N. C.
 Clark, P. F., Overseer Carding, Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Ware Shoals, S. C.
 Cobb, F. Gordon, Genl. Supt., Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.
 Cochrane, Fred R., Salesman, Charlotte Leather Belting Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Coker, D. R., Pres., Coker Cotton Co., Hartsville, S. C.
 Collins, R. C., Overseer Spinning, Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.
 Conner, J. B., Overseer, Rex Spinning Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Cothran, J. S., Rep., Link-Belt Co., Cox, J. M., Overseer Carding, Johnston Mfg. Co., North Charlotte, N. C.
 Charlotte, N. C.
 Crolley, M. A., Overseer Carding, Darlington Mfg. Co., Darlington, S. C.
 Culbreth, L. M., Supt., Corley Mills, Cumberland, N. C.
 Curry, L. T., Genl. Overseer Weaving, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.
 Davis, J. T., Overseer Weaving, Gaffney, S. C.
 Davis, W. F., Supt., Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Davis, Rogers W., Sou. Agt., Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
 Dawson, C. C., Mays Mill, Cramerton, N. C.
 Derrick, O. L., Lexington, S. C.
 Detwiler, Harvey A., Salesman, Valvoline Oil Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Dillard, Robt. D., Cloth Room Foreman, Wateree Mills, Camden, S. C.
 Dilling, Marshall, Supt., A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Dixon, A. M., Supt., Trenton Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
 Dorn, J. L., Supt., Oconee Mills Co., Westminster, S. C.
 Dover, J. R., Jr., Mgr., Consolidated Textile Corp., Shelby, N. C.
 Edwards, J. O., Genl. Overseer Carding, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.
 Einstein, Max., Sou. Rep., New Brunswick Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.
 Englehart, C. P., Salesman, Charlotte Leather Belting Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Escott, Albert, Editor, Cotton Mill News, Charlotte, N. C.

(Continued on Page 22.)

Southern Gypsum Walls

Attractive, Sound Vermin-Proof

The best Interior Walls for Offices, Community Building or Cottages are secured by using Southern Gypsum Company Plasters.

You can't overestimate the importance of attractive, sound, Vermin Proof surfaces. Southern Gypsum walls have no cracks or crevices for insects or germs.

Every one of the cotton mills listed below has used solid carloads of Southern Plasters. Many of them have bought in 500-ton lots.

LIST OF TEXTILE MILL JOBS ON WHICH SOUTHERN GYPSUM COMPANY PLASTER HAS BEEN USED.

Buck Creek Cotton Mills	Slitulia, Alabama
Gainesville Cotton Mills	Gainesville, Georgia
Hillside Cotton Mills	LaGrange, Ga.
Pacolet Manufacturing Co.	New Holland, Georgia
Thomaston Cotton Mills	Thomaston, Georgia
Wiscasset Mills	Albemarle, N. C.
Crescent Spinning Mills	Belmont, N. C.
Mecklenburg Mills	Charlotte, N. C.
Savona Manufacturing Co.	Charlotte, N. C.
Cannon Manufacturing Co.	Concord, N. C.
Florence Mills	Forest City, N. C.
Clara Mills	Gastonia, N. C.
Myers Mills	Gastonia, N. C.
Victory Mills	Gastonia, N. C.
Pomona Mills	Greensboro, N. C.
Proximity Cotton Mills	Greensboro, N. C.
White Oak Cotton Mills	Greensboro, N. C.
Cannon Manufacturing Co.	Kannapolis, N. C.
Cabarrus Cotton Mills	Kannapolis, N. C.
Kannapolis Cotton Mills	Kannapolis, N. C.
Linn Mills	Landis, N. C.
Erlanger Mills	Lexington, N. C.
Yadkin Finishing Co.	Lexington, N. C.
Mayo Mills	Mayodan, N. C.
Mays Mills	Mayworth, N. C.
Iceman Knitting Mills	Monroe, N. C.
Patterson Mills	Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Roanoke Mills	Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Rosemary Manufacturing Co.	Rosemary, N. C.
Roxboro Cotton Mills	Roxboro, N. C.
Entwistle Manufacturing Co.	Rockingham, N. C.
Poe Dee Cotton Mills	Rockingham, N. C.
Rowan Cotton Mills	Salisbury, N. C.
Eastside Mills	Shelby, N. C.
Spindale Mills	Spindale, N. C.
Erwin Cotton Mills	West Durham, N. C.
Hanes Knitting Mills	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Brogan Mills	Anderson, S. C.
Union-Buffer Mills	Buffalo, S. C.
Baldwin Cotton Mills	Chester, S. C.
Springstein Mills	Chester, S. C.
Clifton Manufacturing Co.	Converse, S. C.
Cash Mills	Gaffney, S. C.
American Spinning Co.	Greenville, S. C.
Brandon Mills	Greenville, S. C.
Dunnean Mills	Greenville, S. C.
Poe Mills	Greenville, S. C.
Victor-Monaghan Mills	Greenville, S. C.
Woodside Cotton Mills	Greenville, S. C.
Republic Cotton Mills	Great Falls, S. C.
Laurens Cotton Mills	Laurens, S. C.
Pacolet Manufacturing Co.	Pacolet, S. C.
Pelzer Manufacturing Co.	Pelzer, S. C.
Piedmont Manufacturing Co.	Piedmont, S. C.
Arcade Cotton Mills	Rock Hill, S. C.
Bue Buckle Cotton Mills	Rock Hill, S. C.
Wymojo Cotton Mills	Rock Hill, S. C.
Spartan Mills	Spartanburg, S. C.
Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co.	Ware Shoals, S. C.
Glen-Lowry Manufacturing Co.	Whitmire, S. C.
Winnsboro Mills	Winnsboro, S. C.
Woodruff Cotton Mills	Woodruff, S. C.
Riverside Mills	Danville, Va.
Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills	Fieldale, Va.

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INCORPORATED

North Holston, Va.

Textile Exhibits at "Made In Carolinas" Exposition

A large part of the Made-in-Carolinas Exposition which is now being held in Charlotte was given over to the display of products of the textile and allied industries. Among the exhibitors were a large number of cotton mills, supply houses and textile machinery manufacturers. Among these concerns were the following exhibits:

The Aragon, Arcade and Blue Buckle Mills, of Rock Hill, and the Baldwin Mills, Chester, all of which are controlled by Alex Long, had a booth showing samples of print cloths, cord madras, poplins, oxford sheetings, bag cloths, yarn, industrial gingham, and shirtings. J. R. Barron, Jr., of Rock Hill, was in charge.

The Highland Park Mills, of Charlotte, had a loom in operation in their booth, demonstrating the manufacture of gingham.

The Victoria Mills, of Rock Hill, manufacturers of gingham and colored prints, showed samples of their various lines.

The Mayo Mills, Mayodan, and the Arista and Washington Mills, Winston-Salem, had a very attractively arranged booth showing men's and boys' knit underwear, sheetings and dress goods.

The booth of the Southern Spindle and Flyer Co., in charge of W. H. Monty, showed the various products manufactured at the company's plant at Charlotte, including spindles, and flyer pressers, and other products.

The P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., have a very attractive and elaborate booth, showing the full line of men's and boys' underwear manufactured by them. D. S. Reid, Jr., was in charge of this exhibit.

The Roberdel Manufacturing Co., Leak, Wall and McRae Mills and the Pee Dee Manufacturing Co., all of Rockingham, N. C., have a well arranged display of tickings, gingham and plaids made by these mills.

The Maline Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., showed a very complete line of knit goods, including underwear, hosiery, knitted skirts and slips for ladies and misses. V. O. Bodenheimer was in charge.

The Chatham Manufacturing Company, of Elkin, N. C., had an elaborate display of blankets, showing a wide variety of patterns and colors. C. C. Poindexter, of Winston-Salem, was in charge of this booth.

The Charlotte Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of card clothing, had on exhibit samples of their card clothing and reeds. J. S. Grierson, sales manager, and Frank Justice, plant foreman, were in charge.

The Textile Industrial Institute of Spartanburg, manufacturers of "Character Cloth" had a very pretty display of these goods, which attracted unusual attention. The Geoghegan Shirting Co., of Reidsville, N. C., jointly showing with the institute, showed a complete line of men's dress shirts.

The Waldensian Hosiery Mills,

Waldensian Swiss Embroidery Co., Stonecutter, the Elmore Co., Parsley and Tanner and the Spencer Mills.

A very extensive line of hosiery was shown by the Shoaf-Sink Hosiery Mills, of Lexington, N. C., Mrs. G. H. Welbourne being in charge. The American Yarn and Processing Co., of Mt. Holly, had a very complete showing of the yarns made at the various plants of the company and also products of their finishing plant.

The Jordan Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of bobbins, which has its main plant at Monticello, Ga., and a branch plant at Toecane, N. C., had a very attractively arranged exhibit of their line of bobbins, skewers, clear rolls, and cop butts. A. D. Roper, manager and member of the firm, was in charge of the exhibit. The bobbins were of a beautiful quality, made from the best maple obtainable. The company, which is 22 years old, has built up a very substantial business with the Southern mills. A rapidly growing business with the Carolina Mills has made it necessary to enlarge the plant at Toecane from time to time, and the company is prepared to give mills in this section unusually good service in shipping bobbin orders. The exhibit, which showed the wood in all stages of manufacture from the raw material to the finished product, attracted a great deal of attention and the many members of the Southern Textile

The Coker Machinery Co., of Gastonia, manufacturers of textile machinery, had several machines in operation, including a reel, beam warper and other products of their plant.

The Park-Cramer Co., Charlotte, exhibited Cramer and Parko humidifiers and also a water motor that can be substituted for the electric motor for operating the humidifier heads.

The Statesville Cotton Mills, Statesville, N. C., showed a large number of samples of their colored yarns, ropes and twines.

The D. and M. Company, Charlotte, showed sizing of their sizing compounds and also specimens of goods that had been finished with the products of this company.

The exhibit from the mills at Spindale, N. C., included combed yarns, gingham, hosiery and other products manufactured by these mills which include the Spindale,

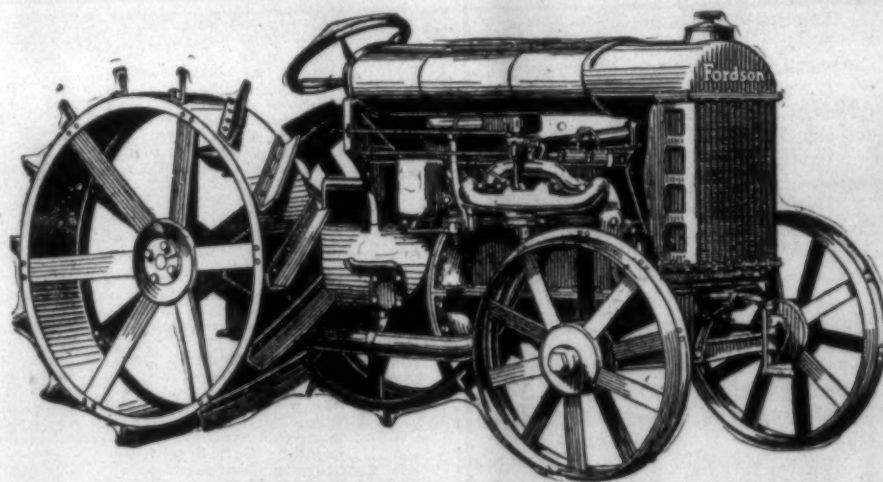
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(Continued on Page 33.)



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The Fordson tractor is not only a great piece of farming equipment, but it is also being used extensively by manufacturers. ¶ Let us explain the varied uses of the Fordson tractor.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Some Exhibits To Be Seen At The Textile Products Show

Officials in charge of the Textile Products Show, to be held in Greenville, S. C., October 6 to 12, announce that indications point to a very successful show in every way. The list of exhibitors is rapidly increased from day to day and many additions will be made to the list as previously reported.

Brief descriptions of a number of the exhibits to be shown are given below:

Union Bleaching and Finishing Co.

The exhibit of the Union Bleaching and Finishing Company, Greenville, will consist of pieces of finished goods covering about the entire range of finishes they put through, such for instance as muslin, cambric, nainsook, longcloth, percale, jeans, middy twills, drills, embroideries, imitation linen, Osnaburgs, shrunks, repp, gabardines, ducks, drill and twill pocketings and fast colored yarn shirtings.

The American Fabrics Company.

The exhibit of the American Fabrics Company, Bridgeport, Conn., will include their finest patterns of Cluny, Point Venice, Torchons and Filet laces suitable for blouses, dresses, underwear and table linen, as well as the heavier laces used in trimming curtains and various household linens.

They will also show allover lace bed spreads with bolster covers to match in four new, and they consider, particularly beautiful designs.

In conjunction with their laces will be shown their embroidery edg-

ings and featherstitch braids. Three or four children's dresses finished with edging and braid, smart models of children's underwear, one or two aprons, and one or two other articles, demonstrating the extensive possibilities of their product will also form a part of the exhibit.

Pelzer Manufacturing Company.

The Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Pelzer, S. C., will exhibit at the Textile Products Show a full line of their cloths in the gray, also as finished, including their bed sheets, etc. They will also have a full line of export bales marked for the different countries to which they ship goods, such as Aden, Bombay, Zanzibar, Constantinople, Gallipoli, Shanghai, Manila, and different parts of South America.

Franklin Process Company.

The exhibit of the Franklin Process Company, Providence, will consist of yarns dyed by the Franklin method, and cloth woven from these yarns. They will also show color cards and various literature describing the process, and showing what colors they are in a position to supply to the trade, particularly in the so-called fast to bleaching colors.

The Erlanger Cotton Mills Co.

The display to be put on by the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., at Textile Products Show will consist of fabrics as manufactured by the Erlanger Cotton Mills Company and finished by the North Carolina Finishing Company, as well as display B. V. D. union suits and two piece

garments.

They have taken two spaces on the main floor and our exhibit will be arranged in most attractive form, absolutely up to the high standard of this show.

Williamston Mills.

The exhibit of the Williamston Mills, Williamston, S. C., at the Textile Products Show at Greenville will consist of samples of our finished product, 39-inch, 68x72, 4.75 yard cloths.

Blue Buckle Cotton Mills.

The agents of the Blue Buckle Mills, Rock Hill, the Ridley Watts & Company of New York, will have a space reserved at the Textile Products Show for the mills which they represent. The Blue Buckle Cotton Mills will be represented in this list and a full line of the Celebrated "Industrial Denims" will be on display there.

Pacific Mills.

Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C., expect to have an exhibit of some of their cloth, such as Serpentine Crepe, Duretta Cloth, Hampton Suiting, Palico Cloth, Pacific Mills Percale, and probably some of the unfinished cloth.

Textile Industrial Institute.

The Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C., will show a full line of Character Cloth ginghams and shirtings, with probably some finished garments made of this material.

The Leaksville Woolen Mills.

The exhibit of the Leaksville

Woolen Mills, Charlotte, will be made up of slasher, roller and clearer, cloths, and blankets.

Georgia Cotton Mills.

The Georgia Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga., expects to exhibit about 30 styles of turkish towels, including red and blue borders, also several styles of huck towels; "Red Diamond" diaper both in 10-yard pieces, and in the cut and hemmed ready for use; fancy dress goods of various patterns; all of the above will be finished at their own bleachery.

Duncan Mills.

The exhibit of the Duncan Mills, Greenville, will be made up of finished goods displaying lawns, voiles, shirtings, cotton and silk mixtures and tissues.

Edisto Mills.

Edisto Mills, Greenville, expect to show "Huko" products. A special feature of the exhibit will be the line of Edisto Artex pillow cases, which they are now distributing in the South and which the Liberty Textile Corporation of 16 Thomas street, New York is selling for them in the East.

Watts Mills.

The exhibit of the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C., will be entirely of novelty fancy goods which they manufacture, these goods being ex-

Cone Export and Commission Co.

The display of the Cone Export & Commission Co., Greensboro, N. C., will consist of a representation of the various lines they handle, being

(Continued on Page 32.)

Mill Men, Attention!

TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN
We now carry **NON-FLUID OIL** in Stock in
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention

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Pioneer with the Pioneer

*—and be the first
to reach the goal*

The textile industry, as a whole, has been among the first to emerge from the passing era of business depression. Trade conditions, together with efficient engineering and management, have all contributed to this condition.

* Now, new problems of management must be solved. New operating conditions must be met. New standards of production must be established to meet new methods of merchandising.

And under these new conditions Lockwood-Greene experience and Lockwood-Greene service assume a new importance.

Lockwood, Greene & Co. have been meeting "new" conditions for nearly ninety years. They are meeting new conditions today.

Questions of finance, questions of management, questions of production, business problems, building problems, engineering problems—all are being met, solved, and answered.

Lockwood-Greene service is a flexible thing ready to be applied to many calls, differing widely in their requirements. In meeting and solving the problems of today—and tomorrow, the experience and service of Lockwood, Greene & Co. are at your call.

Take advantage of them. Pioneer with the pioneer—and be the first to reach the goal.



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SANTIAGO, CHILE

LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL
COMPAGNIE LOCKWOOD GREENE, PARIS, FRANCE

Among Those Present at Charlotte. (Continued from Page 19.)

Etters, K. C., Supt., Baldwin Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.
Failor, Walter M., Charlotte, N. C.
Fairbanks, E. A., Salesman, Providence Drysalter Co., Providence, R. I.
Fallin, C. T., Louise Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
Federline, J. R., Spinner, Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.
Federline, J. R., Jr., Overseer Spinning, Darlington Mfg. Co., Darlington, S. C.
Fennell, J. B., Overseer Weaving, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.
Ferrell, A. O., Asst. Supt., Savona Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Ferris, F. B., Pres. Charlotte Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Fleming, Geo. E., Salesman, Garland Forrester, C. O., Draftsman, Lockwood, Greene & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Fox, John W., Southern Power Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Galloway, J. D., Overseer Weaving, Darlington Mfg. Co., Darlington, S. C.
Gardner, F. B., Mngr., General Asbestos & Rubber Co., Charleston, S. C.
Gayle, Walter W., Agt., Saco-Lowell Shops, Greenville, S. C.
Gewinner, John K., Sou. Mngr., D. A. Lubricant Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Gibson, W. H., Supt., Brazos Valley Cotton Mills, West, Texas.
Gilbert, L. R., Supt., Caraleigh Mills Co., Raleigh, N. C.
Grant, R. T., Sou. Mngr., United Chemical Products Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Graves, John L., Selling Agt., Saco-Lowell Shops, Greenville, S. C.
Green, L. E., Salesman, Du Pont Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Gregory, W. W., Overseer Cloth Room, Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.
Grimes, M. A., Supt., Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.
Grubb, J. R., Overseer Carding, Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C.
Guillet, A. M., Pres., Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Gunter, C. W., Mngr., Coker Cotton Sales Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Hallett, H. K., Supt., Wateree Mills, Camden, S. C.
Hamilton, A. M., Supt., Chesnee Mills, Chesnee, S. C.
Hamrick, G. C., Spinner, Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
Hamrick, W. P., Genl. Supt., Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.
Hand, J. E., Overseer Carding and Spinning, G. H. Tilton & Sons, Savannah, Ga.
Harris, Carl R., Asst. Overseer Spinning, Lancaster Cot. Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
Harris, Wm. H., V.-Pres., Liberty Textile Corp., 16 Thomas St., New York.
Harris, R. F., Supt., Lowell Cotton Mills, Lowell, N. C.
Harriman, D. R., Jr., Salesman, Chas. R. Allen, Charleston, S. C.
Hemphill, C. M., Supt., Monaghan Mill, Greenville, S. C.
Henderson, T. H., Slasher Foreman, Monaghan Mill, Greenville, S. C.
Herd, R. W., Overseer Spinning, Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Hightower, T. A., Supt., Addison Mills, Edgefield, S. C.
Hodges, J. M., Jr., Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
Holland, R. G., Weaver, Consolidated Textile Corp., Shelby, N. C.
Hollis, L. P., Victor-Monaghan Co., North Charlotte, N. C.
Hooper, L. G., Supt., Johnston Mfg. Co., North Charlotte, N. C.
Horner, J. W., Salesman, Ashworth Bros., Atlanta, Ga.
Houston, B. F., Salesman, Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Howard, Edwin, Sou. Agt., Mason Machine Works, Greenville, S. C.
Hull, J. T., Kings Mountain, N. C.
Hughes, C. T., Overseer of Weaving, Greenville, S. C.
Iler, Alonzo, Mngr., L. R. Wattles & Co., Greenville, S. C.
Ingle, W. D., Salesman, L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York City.
Isenhour, E. H., Sou. Agt., Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
Jackson, Frederick, Rep., Universal Winding Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Jackson, M. L., Jr., Supt., Clyde Cotton Mill, Newton, N. C.
Jarrett, Arthur, Overseer of Weaving, Catherine Mills, Shelby, N. C.
Johnson, W. P., Overseer Weaving, Wateree Mills, Camden, S. C.
Johnstone, Gordon A., Agt., Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, N. C.
Jordan, J. T., Supt., Mecklenburg Mills Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Kaneer, J. W., Supt., Highland Mill, High Point, N. C.
Kennedy, W. A., Sou. Rep., Electro Bleaching Gas Co., New York.
Knowles, E. P., Overseer Carding and Spinning, Consolidated Textile Corp., Shelby, N. C.
Lane, Ralph M., Sou. Rep., Audiffren Refrigerating Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Lanier, D. W., Supt., Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford, N. C.
Laughridge, A. G., Salesman, Greenville, S. C.
Lawson, W. D., Supt., Rhyne-Anderson Mills, Troy, N. C.
Lay, M. A., Supt., Lowell Cotton Mill, Lowell, N. C.
League, D. W., Overseer Weaving, F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
Ledwell, B. L., Supt., Yount Cotton Mill, Conover, N. C.
Lockey, L. L., Supt., Easley Cotton Mill, Liberty, S. C.
Lokey, G. H., Overseer Carding, Winnsboro Mill, Winnsboro, N. C.
Lund, Geo. W., Charlotte Leather Co., Charlotte, N. C.
McGee, C. W., Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.
McCombs, J. V., Supt., Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C.
Belting Co., Charlotte, N. C.
McCracken, E. R., Arista Mills Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
McDaniel, O. R., Overseer Cloth Room, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.
McDonald, C. D., Supt., Norcott Mills Co., Concord, N. C.
McFalls, J. A., Supt., Ranlo Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Martin W. A. Pay Master, Rhyne-Anderson Mills Co., Troy, N. C.
Matthews, H. E., Sales Eng., Morse Chain Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Mauldin, R. M., Sou. Mgr., J. Spencer Turner Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Miller, Wm., Asst. Supt., Corley

Mills, Cumberland N. C.	Oversby, J. R., Overseer of Weaving,
Milmow, Albert, Mgr., Michael & Bivins, Gastonia, N. C.	Leak, Wall & McRae, Rockingham, N. C.
Montjoy, J. C., Supt., Victor-Monaghan Mill, Greer, S. C.	Ouzts, J. W., Prop., Hunter Machine Co., Marion, N. C.
Moore, T. B., Supt., Clover Mills Co., Clover, S. C.	Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.
Mullinax, J. W., Overseer Cloth Room, Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 2, Charlotte, N. C.	Queen, J. J., Chadwick-Hoskins Sta., lotte, N. C.
Moody, H. F., Supt., Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.	Padgett, C. M., Overseer of Carding, Greer Plant, Greer, S. C.
Moore, J. R., Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.	Palmer, John S., U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Greenville, S. C.
Moreland, J. T., Moreland Sizing Co., Spartanburg, S. C.	Patterson, G. P., Engr., J. E. Serrine & Co., Greenville, S. C.
Morris, H. E., Salesman, Brown St. Onge Co., Providence R. I.	Paxton, John E., Overseer of Dyeing, Lexington Mfg. Co., Lexington, S. C.
Morrow, Harry, Salesman, Joseph Sykes Bros., Charlotte, N. C.	Peaseley, Chas. D. Rept. National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Morton, T. R., Carder, Cabarrus Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.	Parrott, C. W., P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
Moseley, H. W., Cloth Room, Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Ware Shoals, S. C.	Pettit, C. W., Overseer of Spinning, F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
Mullen, T. W., Supt., Rosemary Mfg. Co., Rosemary, N. C.	Phillips, J. L., Traveling Rep., Southern Textile Bulletin.
New, A. G., Sales Agent, Wm. Sellers & Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C.	Porter, Jas. V., Overseer of Spinning, Phillip, R. W., Associate Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
Newton, H. A., Supt., Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.	Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.
Nipper, J. W., Supt., Lexington Mfg. Co., Rockwell, N. C.	Powers, Edw., Supt. Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Norris, A. O., Supt., Barringer Mfg. Co., Lexington, S. C.	Power, S. R., Supt., Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.
Oliphant, A. D., Sou., Mgr., Textile World, Greenville, S. C.	Pritchett, Geo. W., Sou. Mgr., Morse Chain Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Osteen, R. F., Overseer Weaving, F. W. Poe Mfg., Greenville, S. C.	Pruitt, H. L., Weaver, Piedmont Pennington, T. H., Overseer Weaving, Trion, Ga.
Ousley, M., Sou. Rep., W. F. Fancourt & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Poole, R. W., Draper Corp., Atlanta, (Continued on Page 30.)
Osborne, A., Lockwood, Greene & Co., Charlotte, N. C.	

To Be

the most
reliable
source of
supply of
the best
Sulphur
colors
made in
America
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of this
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Atlantic Dyestuff Company

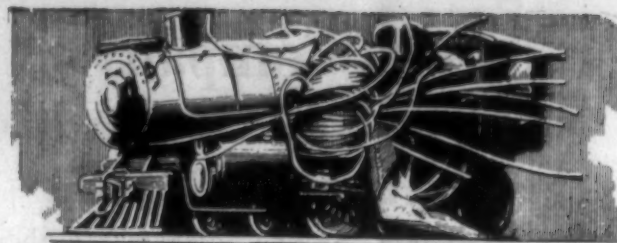
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NEW YORK
CHARLOTTE

Main Office: BOSTON

CHICAGO

PHILADELPHIA
PROVIDENCE



Safety Valves will save Thousands of Fuses

What would happen if the boiler of a railway locomotive were made of fibre the thickness of that used in fuse casings?

That is just what happens to fuses that are not constructed to let the pressure of gases escape quickly when there is a blowout. For blowouts, especially if caused by short circuits, frequently create a pressure higher than that carried by locomotives.

We have at last discovered a way to let the pressure of blowouts escape before it has time to do any damage to



"Union" Renewable Fuses are now built with four safety valves on each end.

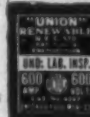
These safety valves consist of small vents or holes in the metal washers, but without a hole in the leather washers. So you see, when a link blows the pressure lifts the leather washers enough for gases to escape, yet not sufficient to permit any flame to pass.

Simple, isn't it? So simple it's a wonder no one ever thought of it before. Yet, it will save thousands of fuses from being blown to atoms. "Union" Fuses have many other valuable features found in no others—features that make them the cheapest fuse on the market to use. "Union" Fuses, both Renewable and Non-Renewable, are for sale by all leading jobbers and dealers. They are approved in the very highest degree by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

The "Union" saves more than
ANY other renewable fuse.



CHICAGO FUSE MFG. CO.
Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of
Fuses Electrical Protecting Materials
and Conduit Fittings
CHICAGO NEW YORK



Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company

Miners, Manufacturers and Shippers of

COAL AND COKE

ANNUAL CAPACITY 2,000,000 TONS



IMPERIAL
Steam and Domestic Coal



TOMS CREEK
Gas, Steam and Domestic Coal
Foundry and Furnace Coke

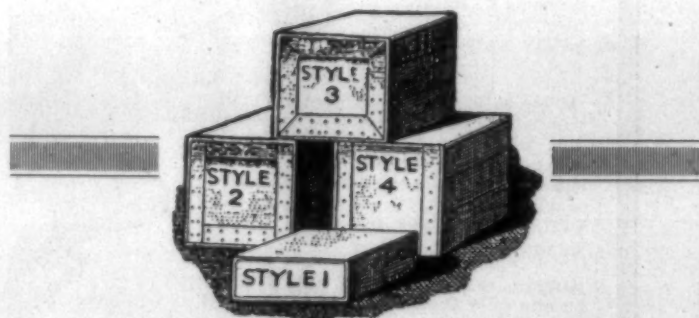


Looney Creek
Steam and Gas Coal
Foundry and Furnace Coke

General Offices: ROANOKE, VA.

Address: J. F. HUNTER, General Sales Agent

Wooden Packing Cases



These boxes are built of timber taken from our own lands, in four styles as shown; present a neat appearance, and are made to carry heavy loads.

We Solicit a Trial Order

White Pine, N.C. Pine, Poplar, Oak and Chestnut

We also manufacture Kiln-Dried and Dressed Lumber. Mill Work—Ceiling, Flooring & Mouldings

Hutton & Bourbonnais Co.
Drawer 330 **HICKORY, N. C.**

Personal News

W. S. Thompson has resigned as master mechanic at the Winnsboro Cotton Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

T. J. West now has charge of twisting at the Wadesboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

John L. Harper has become overseer of spinning at the Knoxville (Tenn.) Mills.

Roy Walker is now overseer of spinning at the Grantville Hosiery Mills, Grantville, Ga.

John Hallman has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C.

James Gibson has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C.

accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte.

Allen Stiles has become overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent of the Avondale Mills, Humboldt, Tenn.

J. M. Cox, formerly of the Riverside Mills, Danville, Va., is now overseer of carding at the Johnston Mfg. Co., North Charlotte.

L. H. Pritchard has accepted the position of master mechanic and engineer at the Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

F. G. Parker, superintendent of the Prendergast (Tenn.) Mills, is spending a portion of his vacation in Charlotte and visited us this week.

J. P. McGraw, of West Point, Ga., has become night overseer of weaving at the Lincolnton Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

James Ontes has been promoted to overseer of weaving at the Phenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

R. R. McCraw, of Charlotte, has

L. H. Kirkman has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Avondale Mills, Humboldt, Tenn., and accepted a position at the Bemis Mills, Bemis, Tenn.

W. B. Shannon has resigned as overseer of weaving at Fidelity Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C., to accept position at Clemson College as assistant designer, and will also take course in designing.

J. L. Donahoe has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Savona Mfg. Co., Charlotte, to accept a similar position with the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 1, of the same place.

Weekly Market Letter of Spencer Turner Company,

Sales of all counts of yarn have been few and far between the past week, due to the fact that prices have been advanced by spinners so suddenly and to such a high level as compared with prices some few weeks ago that the trade have made up their minds that the advance has been to sudden and consequently prices could not be held at the present level. Manufacturers all admit that spinners are warranted in getting much higher prices for their yarn than formerly, but in most cases manufacturers are not able to understand or appreciate the underlying conditions that have forced the cotton market upward recently, and not understanding these conditions, they believe that to a great extent the sudden rise in cotton is purely due to speculation on the part of bankers in the South, and that as soon as the bankers have realized on their holdings, they will fail to support the market, and that in consequence cotton will find a level between 15 cents and 18 cents. They think this condition will more likely come about due to the fact that business is not being transacted in the necessary volume to hold prices up, and unless there is a true and honest demand, they do not believe that prices can be held at the present level for any great length of time.

There is not as yet a really good demand for merchandise. Manufacturers state that they are not obtaining business, and that a good many of their customers have told

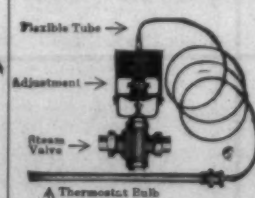
Pretty Hot--Pretty Cold

Such inaccuracy is to be expected when you depend on the human element for temperature control.

Whenever there is a need for maintaining a definite, even temperature the Powers Automatic Heat Regulator is your answer. For offices, shops, or any industrial process requiring even temperature. We have made a study of automatic heat control for over 30 years. Our experience is at your command, without charge or obligation.

THE POWERS REGULATOR CO.
Specialists in Automatic Heat Control

984 Architects Bldg., New York
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Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd., Toronto,
Southern Representatives:
Morrison, Horan & Co., Charlotte, N. C.



This illustrates the Powers Regulator No. 11, especially adapted to control of liquid temperatures. For dyeing machines, scouring bowls, washing machines, and other places where even temperature of a liquid is desired, it has no superior. Automatic. Reliable. Easily installed. Accurate. Try one 30 days. If it doesn't prove a saving, send it back.

(1518-B)

them that the lid has been clamped down tight on buyers by the Credit Department, as those responsible do not think it is a good time to buy merchandise. The only alternative of the present condition is for manufacturers to educate their trade to the higher level of prices. This they are endeavoring to do. They do not believe, however, that the trade has as yet made up its mind to the fact that it is safe to buy on the present level. Until they do, and until the cotton market itself becomes firmer and does not fluctuate to the extent it has recently, there will be no great amount of business placed by anyone, all factors being in fear of again putting themselves in the position to be badly stung by the market declining as rapidly as it advanced.

The Evolution of the Knitted Outerwear Symbol.

One of the first problems which confronted the knitted outerwear industry when it undertook its campaign of national advertising was that of asserting its individuality. It became necessary to distinguish in the mind of the public and the

the creation of a symbol bearing the words "Knitted OUTERwear" which served to establish this industry as a separate and distinct entity, the products of which need never again be confused with those of any other group of manufacturers.

Through the willing co-operation of subscribers to the campaign this symbol has been reproduced millions of times—in the magazines, in the advertisements of manufacturers, jobbers and dealers, on letterheads, circulars and catalogs, as well as in the show windows, stores and offices of the trade. From coast to coast the words "Knitted OUTERwear" have been flashed again and again before the eyes of the public, the industry and the trade.

Having established this separate classification the second step which confronts the industry is to create a distinct "preference" for its products throughout the country. To express this new purpose the symbol of the Knitted OUTERwear Industry has been developed so that it now reads "Knitted OUTERwear deserves the preference." The literature of individual manufacturers upon which this symbol appears will, through its description of Knitted OUTERwear, best demonstrate why this statement is true.

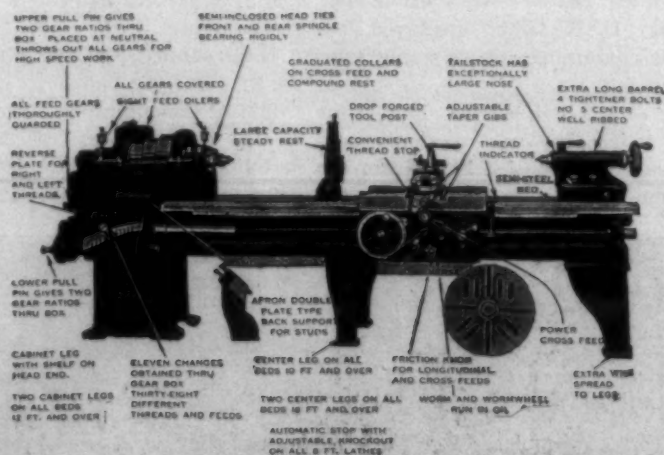
In addition, a country-wide campaign, planned by the National Advertising Bureau to utilize every available medium of publicity, will place before the country the definite, practical "reasons why" Knitted OUTERwear deserves the preference of the trade and public alike.

Tommy (who was watching some men working a pile driver)—Isn't it this industry or their products and the manufacturers or products of all other garments and textiles. This was accomplished through



CISCO THE LATHE OF SIMPLIFIED ACCURACY

Made in 14" 16" 18" 20" 24" 26"



Sullivan Hardware Company
Anderson, S. C.

Textile Mill Supplies

Textile Hardware

Logan-Pocahontas Fuel Co.

General Offices: CHARLESTON, W. Va.

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**NEW RIVER and POCAHONTAS
MINE RUN and PREPARED SIZES**

ALSO HIGH VOLATILE COALS
FROM

Kanawha and Guyan Districts

Black Star, Comet, Molus and Bear
Branch mines in Harlan county, Ky.

L. E. SOMERVILLE, Vice Pres.

American Nat'l Bank Bldg. RICHMOND, VA.

OUR SPINNING RINGS---SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

Expensive labor and high freight rates makes coal a big item in the cost of operation.

Discriminative buying is made a prime necessity by the present high cost of coal delivered at the plant.

WHITE OAK New River Smokeless Steam and Domestic Coals are sold guaranteed to meet the most exacting specifications.

Mine Run

Domestic (egg and lump)

Stoker

Smithing



White Oak Coal Co.

Offices:

MACDONALD, W. VA.

2 Rector Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1921

The Charlotte Meeting.

While the Charlotte meeting of the Southern Textile Association last Friday and Saturday was not quite up to the standard of other meetings, it was fairly well attended and the addresses were good.

The chief thing that worked against the success of the meeting was the intense heat in the assembly room of the Selwyn Hotel, for it is hard to get much life into a meeting when the temperature is oppressive.

The first session was opened with prayer by T. A. Sizemore of Greenville, S. C., who was followed by an address of welcome by Rogers W. Davis of Charlotte.

H. K. Hallet of Camden, S. C., delivered the response to the address of welcome.

The address and the response were of an unusually high order and both were well delivered.

President Gordon A. Johnstone of Winnsboro, S. C., presided.

The first address on the program was "Defects in Cotton Yarns," by

R. M. Mauldin of Charlotte, who explained the defects as seen by customers' complaints to the cotton yarn merchants.

The discussion on this subject was led by Arthur M. Dixon of Gastonia, N. C. The next address was on "Defects of Cotton Goods" by Wm. H. Harriss of New York.

The discussion on that subject was led by John W. Clark of West Durham, N. C.

Meeting adjourned at 12:45 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was devoted to a very interesting discussion on "Cotton" by D. R. Coker of Harts-ville, S. C., who is probably the most expert cotton breeder in the world.

Meeting adjourned at 4 o'clock and the members were the guests of the textile interests of Charlotte during an automobile ride around the city.

At 6 o'clock the Southern Textile Association dinner was held at the Charlotte Auditorium with about 275 present.

The entertainment features were furnished by the vaudeville girls

from the Piedmont Theater and by an orchestra of Charlotte musicians. After the dinner the members attended the Made-in-Carolinas Exposition.

Saturday Morning.

For some unknown reason B. E. Geer of Greenville, S. C., who was to make the feature address, failed to appear and the Saturday morning session was devoted to carding and spinning discussions led by Marshall Dilling, chairman of the Carders' Division, and Carl R. Harris, chairman of the Spinners' Division.

Meeting adjourned at 12:30 P. M.

After the adjournment there was a meeting of the Board of Governors at which it was decided to hold a meeting of the Spinners' Division at Gastonia, N. C., about the middle of November.

Gompers "Bull."

Much publicity has been given to the statements made by Samuel Gompers and to the meeting to be held in Charlotte on Thursday of this week.

They would relieve the South of child labor when there is no child labor as not only is the Federal Child Labor Law in effect but every Southern State prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age.

He knows that the prospects of better business will make further wage reductions unprofitable, they are trying to fool the mill operatives into thinking that the union had something to do with the matter.

The real trouble is that the payment of union dues has ceased and a desperate effort is being made to get some excuse to collect more dues.

A Startling Statement.

During his address before the Southern Textile Association last Friday D. R. Coker displayed two cards containing cotton staple samples.

He stated that he had stopped his car twice between Gastonia and Charlotte and pulled bolls from the bottom and also from near the top

of the same cotton stalk both bolls being fully matured.

The staple in the bottom bolls was shown to be approximately inch cotton but that from the top bolls was in one case $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch and in the other $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.

His statement created a sensation as he expressed the opinion that the same situation existed to a large extent throughout the South this year due to the weather and to lack of fertilizer.

If Mr. Coker is correct we are going to have an excessive amount of short staple and therefore an excessive amount of waste this year.

The first pickings if confined to the lower bolls will be much more valuable this year than later pickings, but unfortunately the bolls have all opened at about the same time and the $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch staple cotton will go into the same bale with the inch cotton from the lower bolls.

It is a situation that may cause a preference and premium for last year's cotton.

Thirty-Cent Cotton.

Realizing fully that one man's guess on cotton is as good as another's, we are going to break our rule and express the opinion that the price of cotton will reach 30 cents some time this cotton year and that while the present price appears high it is at least \$50 per bale less than it will be some time this year.

Our opinion is based upon a study of the situation and is based upon the following facts.

1921-22 Supply. The carryover of August 1, 1921, was 8,500,000 bales, of which 26 per cent was of too low a grade to deliver upon New York contracts. Figures showing a higher carryover include linters which are not spinnable.

The 1921 crop will be approximately 6,500,000 bales of a very inferior staple.

Total supply, 8,500,000 plus 6,500,000 or 15,000,000 bales.

1921-22 Consumption. The normal world's consumption of American cotton as taken from the three years prior to the war was 1911-12, 14,600,-



CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

000 bales; 1912-13, 14,750,000 bales; 1913-14, 14,250,000 bales.

It is reasonable to assume that the 1921-22 consumption will reach a total of 13,000,000 bales.

August 1, 1921 Carryover. We can not estimate a carryover August 1, 1921, of more than 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 bales and yet that would mean that less than 500,000 bales would be left with the farmers as it would be hard to reduce the cotton in transit and at mills to less than 1,500,000 bales. You can never get to the last bale either in the mill warehouses or on the farms.

We believe that there are at least 3,000,000 bales of cotton that can not be secured from the farmers for less than 30 cents per pound, as much cotton is very strongly held.

If cotton were selling for \$1.00 per pound there are many farmers who would refuse to sell for less than \$1.10 and the man who thinks that the farmer who has carried his cotton through the recent depression is going to be a free seller is badly mistaken.

The speculator will see the situation as we see it now and speculative buying will greatly intensify a dangerous position.

From our study of the situation we do not hesitate to predict at least 30 cents cotton.

1922-23 Crop. We look upon the 1922-23 season as a long way off but the acreage of 1922, the greatest factor in the supply of cotton for 1922-23 will be decided in the next few months and will become an active speculative factor.

It is easy to say that the farmers will plant the face of the earth next year and raise a bumper crop.

They did not do it when they received averages of 27 and 28 cents for the 1917 and 1918 crops or when they received 36 for the 1919 crop and they have learned that a big crop means low price. The spread of the boll weevil in the Carolinas will be a factor in the next acreage.

In order to supply the mills during the 1922-23 season we must plant and raise a crop of 13,000,000 bales, an amount that has not been equalled but once in the past six years.

In order to get a sufficient supply for 1921-22 the farmers must be induced to turn loose practically all of the cotton that they now hold.

In order to have a supply for 1922-23 we must plant and raise more cotton than has been raised in six years.

Left to the law of supply and demand the position would be dangerous but there is also the speculator who sees a rich harvest in taking advantage of such a situation.

We do not hesitate to predict that cotton will reach 30 cents this season.

Cotton Advance Enriched South by \$500,000,000, Says Comer.

The typical Southern view of the situation brought about by the rise of 100 per cent in raw cotton in the past few weeks is contained in the "Birmingham Age," the cue being given by J. Donald Comer, one of the best known Southern mill men. The "Age" says. "The South is \$500,000,000 better off than it was 10 days ago," said J. Donald Comer, vice president of the Avondale Mills Company.

The Avondale Mills Company not only operates cotton mills at Avondale in this city, but mills also at Alexander City, Eufaula, Sylacauga, Pell City and Sycamore. Mr. Comer put it pithily this way:

"There is a carryover from last year of 7,000,000 bales. There is a crop of 7,000,000 bales of cotton coming in this fall. That makes 14,000,000 bales.

"This cotton is in the hands of the Southern people. There has been an advance of \$35 per bale of cotton in the past 10 days. Apply \$35 per bale to 14,000,000 bales and you have \$490,000,000. That much more money exists in the cotton which the South has to sell today. The advance is not over with.

"This means that the Southern people have in sight \$500,000,000 more of money to spend, that much more on which to live. It is impossible for this money not to benefit everyone in more or less degree. There is some good in the advance in cotton for every one.

Van Williams, former Birmingham man, but who resides in the Piedmont section of North Carolina, says the mills there have called their traveling men off the road.

It remains that the South has \$500,000,000 more of money in sight than it had 10 days ago by reason of the advance already made in cotton, while the price tends higher.

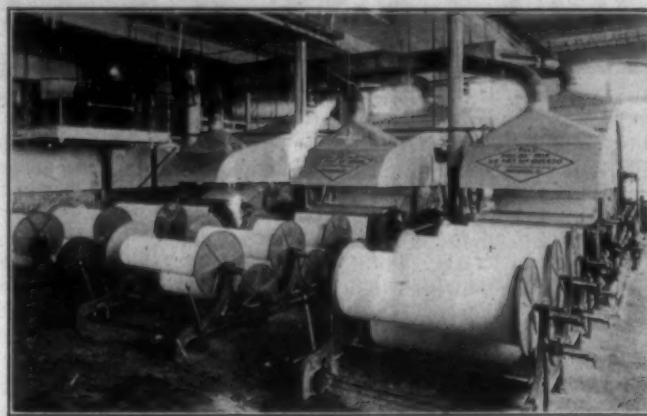
Gulf States Steel officials credit the great increase in August business in wire and fencing to the improvement in the cotton market and the better feeling aroused in the agricultural sections from that cause.

Mr. Comer recently stated that the Avondale Mills had worked every day this year and that the remainder of the group had worked every day this year with the exception of a period of three weeks.

Carolina, Tennessee and other Southern cotton mills recently reported to the Manufacturers Record operations on a full turn of 55 hours per week.

"Another thing about this advance in cotton, it has been a healthy one warranted by underlying conditions in which speculation does not enter.

"The Southern mill men are as glad of the new found wealth for the South as the producers of cotton. We are of the South and willing to take our chances in getting our portion of whatever good comes to our friends and neighbors." instead of going out for them.



Installation of Pickens Slasher Hoods at Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Improve Your Sizing Methods

Every slasher room has a great amount of heat and moisture in it, due to the sizing of the yarn and its proper drying.

Where this moisture and heat is not properly exhausted, the heat and moisture combined make the room almost unbearable to work in, and prevent efficient and satisfactory results.

All of these faults are overcome and more work and better results are obtained when you install

Pickens Slasher Hoods

- 1—The hood covers both cylinders, including the size-box. This causes the yarn to dry more readily than if the hood did not extend entirely over all of the slasher apparatus.
- 2—The hood is divided into two compartments by means of a baffle. This baffle has a sub-baffle, which is adjustable to suit the various conditions under which the hood is worked.
- 3—The hood has a slotted opening over the large cylinder and over the size-box. This opening runs the entire width the hood and picks the steam up in a row. As the steam is generated in a row it is very clear that this method has advantages over any other method.
- 4—Connected to these slots or openings in hood are placed dome-shaped connections terminating into 12-inch round pipe or larger. Former tests prove that a 12-inch pipe connected to each gives more satisfactory results than one 10-in and 15-inch, as used in the two hood system.
- 5—Extending entirely around the hood over size-box is a condensation gutter. This catches the condensed steam or vapor and conveys it into one tube, which prevents any water falling on the yarn and spoiling the same.
- 6—Hoods are made in sections, numbered consecutively. Any mechanic with a pair of plyers and a screw driver can replace any section that wears or rusts out.
- 7—Making the hoods in sections they are very easily shipped and erected anywhere. Erection being done by any mechanic.
- 8—All parts being interchangeable, the upkeep is very low.

Twenty years of experience has enabled us to produce the finest and most perfect hood on the market today.

*A Demonstration will prove this assertion—
Do you want one?*

FULL DETAILS ON REQUEST

R. O. Pickens Slasher Hood Co.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Warsaw, N. C.—J. K. Powell, of this place, is interested in organizing a company to establish a knitting mill.

Columbia, Tenn.—The Columbia Cotton Mills, of Shelbyville, Tenn., have purchased 4,000 additional spindles and 50 looms which they install in their plant here.

Albany, Ala.—Cooper, Wells & Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., will establish a branch plant here. They have rented a building and will install 40 knitting machines.

Gaffney, S. C.—Two hundred and fifty looms and approximately 13,000 spindles are being installed by the Gaffney Manufacturing Co. This will give these mills a total of 1,868 looms and approximately 80,000 spindles, it is stated.

The new machinery is being installed in a section of the old-finishing plant. Fifty looms have already been erected and are in operation.

Belton, S. C.—The Blair Mill, located about one mile from here, has recently been enlarged, having now a daily capacity of 350 dozen Turkish bath towels. The plant is said to be doing good business, partly with South America.

Kinston, N. C.—Full time operation of the Caswell Cotton Yarn Mills were resumed on September 19. The mills have been running four days a week. About 150 operatives are employed. The output of silk and heather hose at the Orion Knitting Mills at Kinston will be materially increased in the early future, it is stated.

Lenoir, N. C.—The Mortimer Cotton Mill is in operation with a small crew. Some delay has been caused by late shipments of machinery which ties up practically the entire plant. This machinery was shipped last week, according to H. J. Holbrook, of Hickory, who is at the

head of the mill. This machinery should arrive within the next two or three weeks, and will be installed immediately upon its arrival. When this is done, the mill will be able to operate at full capacity. The company plans to build additional houses for the workmen, Mr. Holbrook says. However, the building of these houses is not planned before early in the coming year.

Fayetteville, N. C.—Five cotton mills in this city are experiencing an enforced shut-down for two days a week caused by the power economy program of the Carolina power company made necessary by low water in the streams from which the company's electric power is generated. Fifty-three other mills on the Carolina Company's lines are similarly affected. The mills will

reopen Monday morning to run four days a week until rain brings relief from the power shortage. The shut-down comes on the last two days of the week.

The local factories affected by the stoppage of power are the Puritan, Victory, Tolar-Hart-Holt, Cape Fear and Holt-Williamson Mills.

Winder, Ga.—At a recent meeting of the Bell Overall Company directors here it was decided to put this great plant into operation again, after a season of shut down. The new organization is composed of the leading business men of northeast Georgia. John M. Williams is president; Dr. W. L. DeLaPierrie, J. H. Hosch and R. L. Emerson, vice presidents; C. O. Niblack, secretary; A. A. Camp, J. F. Strange, L. F. Sell,

W. C. Horton, Claude Wayne and W. T. Robertson, directors.

This is one of the largest manufacturing plants in the South and its reopening will mean lots to the financial circles of the entire State. counts payable. Throughout the year, the corporation was able to carry on its business without borrowing money from any source, according to a letter to stockholders by President H. C. Fleitmann.

Profits for the year ending June

Union, S. C.—“An easy financial position is the phrase used in the annual statement of the Union-Buffalo Mills, issued late in the week, the corporation having no bills payable whatever and only small accounts, 30, 1921, totalled \$362,414.45. This figure, added to \$1,776,067.73, the surplus of June 30, 1921, of \$2,138,482.18. From the \$586,287.50 were paid out in dividends on the first preferred stock. Provision of \$300,000.00 was made for depreciation, and \$5,292.86 for Federal taxes, leaving a net surplus at the beginning of the new fiscal year of \$1,246,901.82. In his letter to stockholders President Fleitmann points out that this is a substantial reduction from the heavy surplus of 1920, which had been greatly increased as a result of the large profits of that year.

“The large profits made by your company during the first six months of its fiscal year were severely reduced by losses in inventory, due to the necessity of marking down values of cloth, cotton, supplies and store stocks.” President Fleitmann states in a letter to stockholders: “On June 30, however, all of these items had been reduced to the market price or cost, whichever was lower, so that the new year started with inventories at the very bottom. “This, of course, was reflected in

E. S. DRAPER

CHARLOTTE

NORTH CAROLINA

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and CITY PLANNER

MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

MEES & MEES ENGINEERS

Transmission Lines, Municipal Improvements
Highway Engineering

Steam and Water Power Plants

Surveys, Reports, Design, Supervision of Construction
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Hardly a day goes by but one of our customers tell us that Charlotte Clean Quality Leather Belting has set a new high standard of Quality in leather Belting.

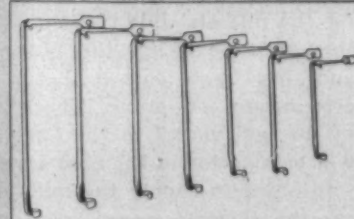
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

NEW CENTURY SHINGLES

ALWAYS for 21 years the BEST Now BETTER than ever BECAUSE They are now made of **Keystone Copper Steel**

GALVANIZED or PAINTED
Write now for Booklet No. 40 and Price List and find out about this long life Metal before buying.
CHATTANOOGA ROOFING & FOUNDRY CO.
Chattanooga, Tennessee

SYDNOR PUMP & WELL CO.
Richmond, Va.
Supplying Cotton Mills with Water for 30 Years



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We take care of that at the factory.

When they are delivered to you, they've been Fitted Perfectly, Polished, ready for instant SERVICE, backed by our GUARANTEE.

LET US PROVE IT.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

W. H. MONTY, President
W. H. HUTCHINS, Vice-Pres. & Sec.

the years' earnings which, before allowing for depreciation and Federal taxes, amounted to \$362,414.45. As the company paid out during the year nearly \$600,000.00 in dividends, the result has been to reduce the heavy surplus, which had been substantially increased as a result of the large profits of the preceding year. It will be noted from the statement, however, that the company has ample working capital and is in a very easy position financially, having no bills payable whatever and only small accounts payable. The company was able to carry on its business throughout the year without borrowing money from any source whatever."

Quitman, Ga.—The Sale last week of the Quitman Cotton Mills to the Western Reserve Cotton Mills Company, of Kent, Ohio, is of extreme importance to this section from a business standpoint. The Western Reserve Cotton Mills Company is owned by the same people who own the Mason Tire and Rubber Company, of Kent, and their plan is to acquire mills in the South for the manufacture of cord tire fabrics.

President O. M. Mason, Vice President H. W. Whitehead, A. Grundman, assistant secretary of the two corporations, and A. F. Smith, master mechanic, all arrived this week as soon as the formal transfer of the property was concluded at Forsyth, Ga., where the former owners, the Messrs. Newton, live.

President Mason returned to Cleveland, Ohio, this week, but Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Grundman and Mr. Smith will be here for some time organizing the mill and making the necessary changes and improvements. It is not known what figure was paid for the mill, but the for-

mer owners considered a quarter of a million a conservative valuation.

New Bedford Mills Pay Dividends.

New Bedford.—Not a single New Bedford cotton manufacturing corporation passed its dividend, during the third quarter, while the distributions made were the most conservative of any quarter since the war. Twenty-six corporations paid out a total of only \$1,309,551 on a capitalization of \$53,663,500, or an average very slightly in excess of \$2.44 per share.

For the second quarter, the disbursement totalled \$1,384,234.50 on a total capitalization of \$52,618,500.

Claim Cotton Bales Can Be Made Non-Inflammable.

Mobile, Ala.—The International Cotton Protecting Company will open a plant here for the manufac-

ture of a chemical paste for the protection of cotton from fire and rotting, it is announced by W. K. Sparks, of this city, who will be in charge as sales manager.

The old plant of the Mobile Steel Company has been leased by the new concern for its manufacturing plant, and the production of 1,000,000 pounds of the paste annually will be made.

The paste is mixed with water and the cotton bale is dipped in a tank full of the liquid, which it is allowed to absorb for several inches, and cannot be set on fire it is claimed. Hundreds of tests have been made, and the cotton bale is dipped in a tank pound has never been burned, the manufacturers claim.

Hosiery Men Meet in Charlotte.

Between seventy-five and one hundred members of the southeastern division of the American Hosiery

Manufacturers Association meet in a called session at Charlotte on Tuesday. Two sessions were held, morning and afternoon. The opening meeting was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of trade conditions and consideration of some of the technical features of the industry. For the most part, members of the association expressed themselves as being much more optimistic over the trade outlook than they were some months ago. The rise in raw cotton has brought about a condition the knitters believe will result in much improvement in their lines.

A. L. Patterson, president of the association, presided. The session was called at this time to give members an opportunity to attend the Made-in-Carolinas Exposition. The meeting was for the most part executive and very little information was given out concerning it.

Cotton Mill in India Sold Well Ahead.

Montreal.—Refreshing news of a cotton mill so busy that it cannot even consider new business comes from Cawnpore, India State. Taking up the inquiry of a Montreal house for cotton manufactures of India, the Senior British Trade Commissioner's office here wrote to mills in that city. The Cawnpore Cotton Mills cabled a reply that they do not consider it advisable to submit samples of their manufacture just now, as the demand from existing connections for all kinds of goods is far more than can be coped with. Better still, they are already booked up with sufficient orders to keep machinery running for so considerable a time and inquiries are so numerous that if it were desirable bookings for still further ahead could be made.

Electrical Division Odell Mill Supply Co.

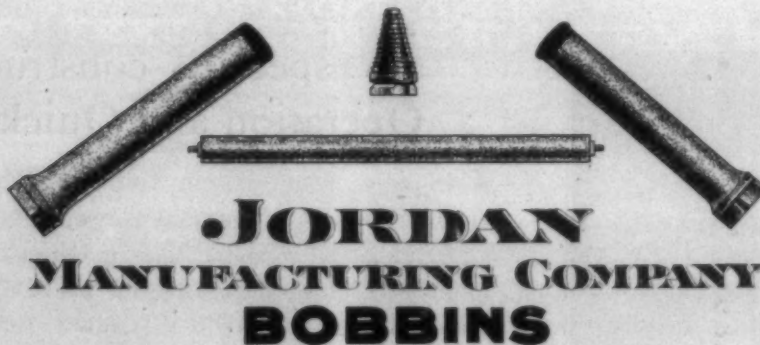
Equipped to meet all requirements for electrical supplies. Prices right.

Odell Mill Supply Company Greensboro, N. C.

Largest Distributors of Mazda Lamps in North Carolina

C. H. JORDAN, Pres.
H. B. JORDAN, V. Pres.

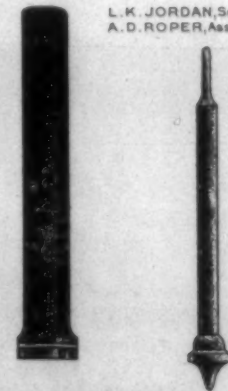
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MONTICELLO, GA.
AND TOECANE, N.C.



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MANUFACTURING COMPANY
BOBBINS**

MONTICELLO, GEORGIA

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A. D. ROPER, Asst. Sec. & Treas.



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Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treasurer

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Among Those Present.

(Continued from Page 23.)

- Potter, E. M., Sales Rep., S. K. F. Industries, Charlotte, N. C.
 Purser, J. R., Sales Engineer, Charlotte, N. C.
 Quinn, F. D., Consolidated Textile Corp., Shelby, N. C.
 Quinn, Peter T., Draper Corp.
 Rambow, W. E., Overseer of Twisting, Winnsboro, Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.
 Reynolds, T. B., Supt. The Margaret Mills, Huntsville, Ala.
 Rhea, S. B., Chief Engr., Monaghan Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Richardson, O. L., Salesman, The Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Roberts J. R., Supt., Cora Cotton Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.
 Robinson, E. C., Overseer of Spinning, Mays Mills, Inc., Cramerton, N. C.
 Robinson, J. E., Overseer of Carding, Wateree Mills, Camden, S. C.
 Rogers, A. F., Dyer, Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.
 Roper, A. D., Asst. Sec. and Treas., Jordan Mfg. Co., Toecane N. C.
 Roper, A. W., Spinner, Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Rothrock, Max V.
 Ross, Wm. A., Overseer of Cloth
 Reynolds, J. W., Overseer Spinning, Johnston Mfg. Co., North Charlotte, N. C.
 Room, Monarch Mill, Lockhart, S. C.
 Sanford, J. E., Asst. Supt., Leak, Wall & McRae, Rockingham, N. C.
 Saunders, T. L., Supt., Park Yarn Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.
 Shuford, J. H., Rep., Nat. Aniline & Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Sims, R. E., Overseer of Weaving, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Sizemore, T. A., Supt., American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Smith, Milton G., Salesman, T. B. Wood's Sons Co., Chambersburg, Pa.
 Smith, W. R., Salesman, A. Klipstein Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Snow, Geo. B., Salesman, Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Solesbee, B. L., Overseer of Carding, French Broad Mfg. Co., Asheville, N. C.
 Spake, J. O., Supt., Easley Cotton Mills No. 2, Liberty, S. C.
 Spencer, R. Lee, Asst. Supt., Ruby Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
 Starnes, T. F., Sec. & Treas., Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 States, L. A., Engr., Gastonia, N. C.
 Stephens, W. A., Spinner, Durham Cotton Mfg. Co., East Durham, N. C.
 Stevens, T. E., Gen. Overseer, Bearskin Mill, Monroe, N. C.
 Still, B. L., Supt. Mills 1 and 3, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.
 Still, Fred L., Overseer of Carding, Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.
 Stirewalt, Jacob, Supt., Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.
 Summey, S. A., Supt., Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
 Strickland, C. H., Supt., Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.
 Summerell, J. N., Apprentice, Mays Mills, Cramerton, N. C.
 Taylor, C. D., Salesman, National Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
 Taylor, W. C., Carder, Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Terrell, E. A., Prest. and Treas., The Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Terryberry, E. M., Salesman, Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Tate, C. C., Carding, Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C.
 Thomas, Arthur R., Ex. Sec., Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C.
 Thomas, C. H., Salesman, McClave-Brooks Co., Scranton, Pa.
 Thomas, Richard D., Jos. Sykes Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
 Thomason, C. B., Salesman, Ashworth Bros., Gibsonville, N. C.
 Thomason, L. W., Sou. Agt. N. Y. & N. J. Lub. Co., Charlotte N. C.
 Thompson, S. L., Overseer of Finishing, Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C.
 Thompson, J. L., Overseer Carding, Chadwick Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
 Thompson, C. P., Supt., Trion Co., Tipton, F. E., Sou. Sales Mgr., Toledo Scale Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Todd, B. C. Supt. Ruby Cotton Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
 Trinnan, Eugene H., Salesman, Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
 Turbyfill, M. H., Overseer of Cloth Room, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.
 Vaughn, W. A., Office Mgr., A. B. Carter Sup. Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Van Zands, H., Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Vaughan, Wm. P., Sou. Rep., U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
 Wagstaff, O. L., Supt., Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.
 Warner, C. H., Service Dept., Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
 Walters, L. B., Hoskins Spinning Mill No. 1, Chadwick-Hoskins, Charlotte, N. C.
 Trion, Ga.
 Warren, C. H., Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
 Webber, Ralph, Supt., Hawthorn Spinning Mill, Clover, S. C.
 Weber, Geo. E., Jr., Salesman, Westinghouse Elec. Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 White, H. W., Asst. Supt., Riverside & Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.
 Winget, H. G., Supt., Victory Yarn Mills Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Williams, C. G., Spinner, Oconee Mills Co., Westminster, S. C.
 Williams, Frank, Overseer of Spinning, Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.
 Williams, J. O., Supt., Spencer & Spindale Mill, Spindale, N. C.
 Williams, R. L., Engr. Dept., Clinchfield Co., Spartanburg S. C.
 Williams, Smith, Salesman, Bahnsen Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Williams, W. N., Supt., Lincoln and Laboratory Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.
 Williams, W. B., Overseer of Weaving, American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Williamson, J. E., Supt., Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Wylie, H. Sid, Overseer of Weaving, Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

TOLHURST EXTRACTORS



are especially constructed for Rapid Operation and Quick Handling.

A 48-inch engine driven **Tolhurst** "Center-Slung" Open-top Patented Extractor arranged for unrestricted access, rapid loading and quick unloading. This machine is operating in a plant famous for the manufacture of hosiery, and is but one of the **Tolhurst** Machines used in this plant, the first having been installed in 1913. Detailed information relative to the remarkable service given by this and other **Tolhurst** Extractors in this and other plants will be sent those interested.

Tolhurst "Center-Slung" Extractors are constructed with baskets 40 inches and 48 inches in diameter and are arranged for motor, countershaft or engine drive. They have roller bearings, lubricated with grease. Catalogue on request.

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Report of Committee on Carding.

(Marshall Dilling, Chairman, Gastonia, N. C.)

The carders' sectional meeting was held in Columbia, S. C., August 19, 1921, and was attended by about 100 members of the Southern Textile Association. The interest and discussion was exceptionally good and in the opinion of the committee much good was accomplished. The subjects that were discussed most freely were pickers, cards, and drawing.

Pickers.

The discussion on pickers brought out the fact that a large part of the representations was from mills making a heavier class of goods than was the case at the Charlotte meeting but your committee feels that the recommendations made as a result of the Charlotte meeting was confirmed at Columbia. Of course there are extreme cases where it is necessary to use three processes of pickers or to run the beaters at a higher speed than is here recommended, but as a general thing I wish to repeat the recommendations made at Atlanta, which are as follows:

"That the two-process system of picking can be made as efficient as the three, but to do so it is necessary to have:

"First—An efficient opening system, that is, one that will open the cotton and restore it to its natural condition. To accomplish this the cotton must be opened and aired thoroughly, and I know of no better way than to run it through a con-

denser, C. O. B. machine, or any other machine that will open and carry the cotton through by suction or forced draft.

"Second—Running the beaters at a speed that is just enough to clean the cotton and not enough to injure it by striking or beating it harder than the delicate nature of the fibers will stand. Around 1,000 R. P. M. is recommended.

"Third—Feeding slow and light enough to allow all the cotton to be cleaned instead of rushing it through so rapidly that only part of the cotton is cleaned, and that only partly cleaned.

"Fourth—Have the rolls and grid bars set and adjusted to the stock being run.

"Fifth—The eveners and regulators must be kept in good working order to do their work properly."

One point that was stressed at the Columbia meeting was the importance of opening and aging the cotton after the English system.

Cards.

We had an interesting discussion on licker-in speeds and feed-plate settings but on account of the variety of opinions expressed the committee is not in position to make any definite recommendations. I feel that there is a great field for experimenting here and hope that by the time of our next meeting there will be a large number who can show definite results from these experiments.

Drawing.

The discussion on the subject of drawing was very interesting but

showed a great difference of opinion as to the merits of one or two processes. At the Charlotte meeting the sentiment was favorable to one process, the discussion having been largely from men representing new and combed yarn mills, while at Columbia the sentiment was favorable to two processes, the discussion having been from men largely representing carded and heavy goods mills. It can be readily seen that the kind of goods being produced and the number of doublings secured on other machines can have a great deal to do with this question. It is recommended that experiments be continued and that accurate data be kept as to the evenness and breaking strength of the yarn.

Discussions on Spinning.

(Carl R. Harris, Chairman, Committee on spinning, Southern Textile Association.)

As we have not had a sectional meeting of the spinners since the meeting in Atlanta I was not expecting to be called upon to take a very active part in the program at this time. But on being informed that we would be allowed some time for discussions on spinning I wrote a number of men requesting that they send me a list of a few things which they would like to have brought up at this meeting. And, right here, I would like to thank them for the hearty co-operation given.

Some of the men misunderstood me to mean that we were holding the sectional meeting at this time, which is not the case, there will be

a meeting held some time later.

Owing to the limited time we are going to have this morning I do not think it best for us to try and take up any new matters, but rather go into a fuller discussion on several important things that were brought up at the Atlanta meeting and left unfinished, and then at the sectional meeting bring up these other things for consideration.

A good many of the questions which I received were on things that we have had up before, such as, No. 1 flange ring, spindle speed, weight of spinning bands, overhauling, etc. But one of the most noteworthy facts and one that shows that we are making progress, is that a good many of these questions showed that this association is gradually being looked to for help in solving individual problems.

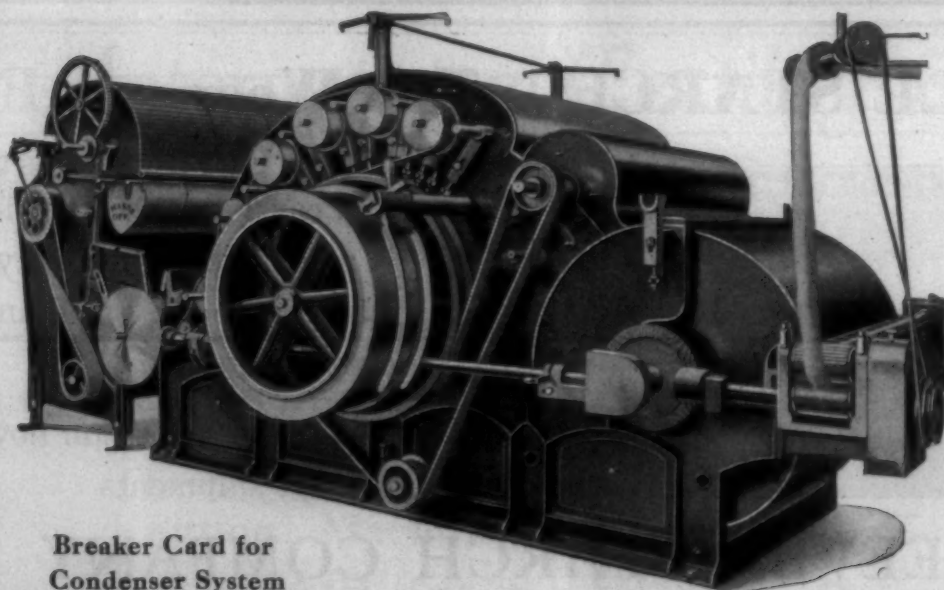
On man made a suggestion that I think is very good. Instead of confining so much of our time to discussions dealing with the merits and demerits of various kinds of equipment, we should first thresh out uniform methods of efficient work on our present, or any equipment. As he says "any one can make time with a Pierce-Arrow, what we should endeavor to do is help the man who has to drive a John Henry." Of course there is an exception to this, in case where a mill is contemplating putting in new equipment and asks for information, I think it is the duty of this association to render all possible aid, and we have a case of that kind which will be brought up this morning.

(Continued on Page 34.)

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

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Breaker Card for
Condenser System

Makers of
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For
**Wool, Cotton,
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WHITINSVILLE, MASS., U.S.A.
SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE N.C.

European Agent, AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY CORPORATION, 47 de l'Opera, Paris France

TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.

R. F. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

Exhibits to Be Shown at Textile Products Show.

Continued from Page 21.)

denims, khaki cloth, khaki shirtings, bleached canton flannels, unbleached canton flannels, solid color double nap flannels, piece dyed extract drills, piece dyed indigo shirtings, indigo chambrays, chevots and shirtings, indigo staple gingham, fancy outings, storm flannels, tickings, wide domets, both plain and fancy, etc.

hibited in the finished state.

Brandon Mills.

The Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C., expect principally to show samples of the different cloths which they make in both the unfinished and finished state.

Baldwin Cotton Mills.

The Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C., will show their line of gray and finished goods. This will be in con-

nection with the Aragon Cotton Mills, the Arcade Cotton Mills, and the Blue Buckle Cotton Mills of Rock Hill.

Belton Mills.

The general idea of Belton Mills' exhibit will be to have four bales of goods as put up for export of their 4.70 and 3.00 yard sheetings, the bales to be marked as they would be marked for shipment to Aden, Bombay, Shanghai and Manila, and then to have cuts of cloth as contained in these bales showing the branding and general appearance of the cloth, also head-ends of different constructions of cloth as manufactured by them, and in addition they hope to have some of the finished products after it has been handled by the converters, such as finished bed sheets, pillow cases, etc.

Victor Monaghan Company.

The Victor-Monaghan Company,

Greenville, plans to exhibit shirtings with both colored stripes and dobby effects; underwear materials, fine and coarse; sheetings, both domestic and foreign trade, oilcloth and shade cloths, bed spreads, sheets and pillow cases, etc.

Judson Mills.

The Judson Mills, Greenville, will have an exhibit in spaces 2077, 2078, 2083 and 2084.

In these spaces they will show their fancy tissue gingham and silk filled skirt goods. They are specializing at present in the manufacture of tissues and hope to have some very attractive patterns on display.

Piedmont Manufacturing Co.

The Piedmont Manufacturing Co., Piedmont, S. C., manufacturers of plain weaves, will have on exhibit about 14 different kinds and brands

of goods which they manufacture, most of which are for export trade. There will be 30-inch drills, and 36-inch sheetings, and also a showing of skein, tube and cone yarns.

The Merrimack Mfg. Co.

The Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala., will show a complete line of the products of their mill, consisting of various grades of mens' wear corduroys, various moleskins and fustian cloths of different weaves and shades; also a very complete range of khaki cloths in different weights and shades. There will also be exhibited various grey goods and there will also be included velveteens and plushes in various grades and shades; all the above being the product of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company. The exhibit will be in charge of Lawrence & Co., New York, selling agents.

Spartan Sizing Compound Co. Inc.

WITHERPSOON & WITHERSPOON, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Manufacturers of

Spartan Compounds,
Tallows and Gums

VICTOR MILL STARCH — The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Southern Representatives:

James H. Maxwell, Greenville, S. C.

J. J. Her, Greenville, S. C.

D. H. Wallace, Birmingham, Ala.

Textile Exhibits at Made-in-Carolinas Exposition.

(Continued from Page 20.)

Association who visited the booth commented very favorably upon the quality of the bobbins.

The exhibit of the Bahnson Company, of Winston-Salem, N. C., included one of their humidifier heads which was kept in operation and which created much interest from the large number of mill men and other visitors.

The Gray-Separk chain of mills, of Gastonia, N. C., had a very large display of combed yarns which are manufactured by the various mills controlled by these interests.

Mills at Belmont, N. C., including the Imperial, Chronicle, Majestic, Climax, and National Yarn Mills, manufacturers of combed yarns, had an exhibit showing these yarns in a large number of counts.

The Taylor Hosiery Mills, Hickory, N. C., showed a full line of hosiery made at these mills.

The Fidelity Hosiery Mills, Newton, N. C., had on exhibit numerous samples of their hosiery and also a line of paper boxes which they also manufacture.

The Armstrong chain of mills, Gastonia, N. C., manufacturers of combed yarns, had a large exhibit showing yarns from practically all of the mills controlled by this company.

The Leaksville Woolen Mills showed a line of blankets and slasher cloths which were made at their Charlotte plant. The display of blankets proved of unusual interest to

the visitors...

The Barnhardt Manufacturing Co., Charlotte, showed a large line of cotton bats and felts.

The Tryon Chemical Company, of Tryon, N. C., had a very attractive exhibit showing numerous samples of their line of soaps, soluble oils and softeners for textile mills.

The J. N. McCausland Company, Charlotte, manufacturers of dust collectors and conveying systems for cotton mills and other plants, had an interesting exhibit showing their machines in operation.

The mills of R. G. Rankin, Gaston county, showed a large number of yarn samples from the several plants of this company.

The McLean Mfg. Co., Bessemer

City, N. C., manufacturers of duck and damask, had a very attractive exhibit of their products.

The McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C., showed a line of colored yarns and cotton goods which they manufacture.

The Terrell Machinery Company, Charlotte, manufacturers of the "Utsman" quill cleaner and of a bobbin stripper, had miniature models of these machines in their exhibit. They attracted much attention and favorable comment from the large number of mill men who saw the display.

Alexander and Garsed, of Charlotte, manufacturers and distributors of textile and other machinery, had a large exhibit showing various

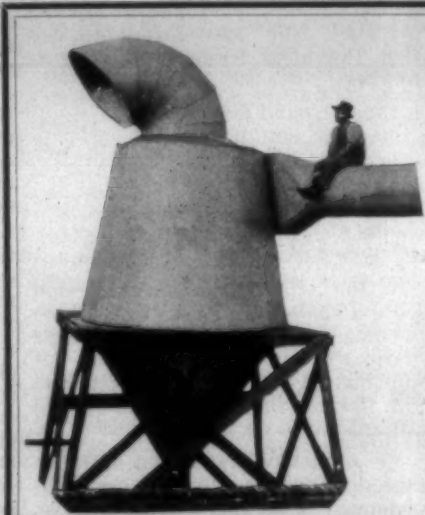
machines which they make.

The Cement Products Company, of Wilmington, N. C., manufacturers of sanitary sewage disposal systems, had an interesting exhibit of their products.

The Charlotte Leather Belting Co., Charlotte, had an extensive showing of leather belts, loom straps and other products which they manufacture.

French Cotton Goods Higher.

Paris.—According to authentic advices reaching important French Commissionaires, cotton mills of this country have increased their prices on spot goods by 30 per cent within the last month.

**J. N. McCausland & Co.**

(Established 1884)

Manufacturers of

Planing Mill Exhaust Systems
Cotton Mill Conveying Systems
Slasher Hoods and Exhausts
Casings for Chain Drives
Ventilators, Skylights
or Anything in Sheet Metal

221 S. Tryon St.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

See our Exhibit at Carolinas Exposition, Charlotte, N. C., September 12-29

To The Textile Industry

The International Textile Exposition

Will Be Held at BOSTON, MASS Oct. 31st to Nov. 5th

The INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE EXPOSITION is an ideal place for buyer and seller to meet---and permits the practical demonstration of new and improved machinery, appliances and accessories.

The largest EXHIBITS of Cotton, Woolen
Knitting Machinery and General Textile
Products ever held in the World.

Auspices of the Textile Exhibitors Assoc'n, Inc.

CHESTER I. CAMPBELL, Director, 5 Park Square, BOSTON

RIDLEY WATTS & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

44-46 Leonard Street NEW YORK CITY

Branch Offices

Chicago

St. Louis

Philadelphia

Baltimore

San Francisco



ACCELERATED SCHEDULES
DOUBLE TRACK REGULARITY
Between the South and Washington and New York

Northbound				Southbound			
No. 36	No. 136	No. 38	No. 30	No. 29	No. 37	No. 137	No. 35
12.00PM	11.30AM	12.30PM	4.00PM	10.55AM	5.50PM	4.50PM	5.25AM
12.10AM	11.40AM	12.40PM	4.10PM	10.55AM	5.50PM	4.50PM	5.25AM
6.15AM	4.50PM	5.50PM	9.35PM	7.00AM	2.10PM	1.00PM	1.05AM
7.15AM	5.55PM	6.55PM	10.40PM	7.50AM	1.00PM	11.52AM	11.45PM
10.05AM	8.05PM	9.05PM	12.35AM	8.25AM	10.48AM	9.30AM	9.05PM
11.45AM	9.20PM	10.20PM	2.20AM	9.25AM	9.20AM	8.10AM	7.45PM
1.05PM	10.25PM	11.25PM	3.23AM	12.45AM	8.02AM	7.02AM	6.27PM
1.30PM	10.50PM	11.41PM	3.44AM	12.15AM	7.35AM	6.35AM	5.58PM
2.40PM	9.00AM	9.00AM	8.00AM	6.50PM	5.30AM	5.30AM	3.05PM
3.35PM	4.00AM	4.00AM	10.45AM	7.00PM	12.40AM	12.40AM	8.52AM
3.45PM	12.06AM	1.06AM	5.04AM	10.32PM	6.10AM	5.05AM	4.15PM
	5.00AM		4.30PM	7.35AM	6.30PM	6.30PM	
8.35PM	7.10AM	7.10AM	1.40PM	3.45PM	11.00PM	11.00PM	7.45AM
8.17PM	7.16AM	3.10AM	7.05AM	9.00PM	4.15AM	3.05AM	2.25PM
11.00PM	7.40AM	8.40AM	12.35PM	3.30PM	10.55PM	9.50PM	9.00AM
1.50AM	9.05AM	10.05AM	2.00PM	1.53PM	9.30PM	8.12PM	6.05AM
4.15AM	11.13AM	12.20PM	4.05PM	11.38AM	7.14PM	5.47PM	3.20AM
4.35AM	11.24AM	12.35PM	4.17PM	11.24AM	7.02PM	5.35PM	3.04AM
6.45AM	1.30PM	2.40PM	6.10PM	9.15AM	5.05PM	3.35PM	12.30PM

EQUIPMENT
Nos. 37 and 38. NEW YORK & NEW ORLEANS LIMITED. Solid Pullman train. Drawing room, stateroom sleeping cars between New Orleans, Montgomery, Atlanta, Washington and New York. Sleeping car northbound between Atlanta and Richmond. Dining car. Club car. Library-Observation car. No coaches.
Nos. 127 & 128. ATLANTA SPECIAL. Drawing room, sleeping cars between Mason, Columbus, Atlanta, Washington and New York. Washington-San Francisco tourist sleeping car southbound. Dining car. Coaches.
Nos. 29 & 30. BIRMINGHAM SPECIAL. Drawing room, sleeping cars between Birmingham, Atlanta, Washington and New York. San Francisco-Washington tourist sleeping car northbound. Sleeping car between Richmond and Atlanta southbound. Observation car. Dining car. Coaches.
Nos. 35 & 36. NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS EXPRESS. Drawing room, sleeping cars between New Orleans, Montgomery, Birmingham, Atlanta and Washington and New York. Dining car. Coaches.
Note: Nos. 29 and 30 use Peachtree Street Station only at Atlanta.
Note: Train No. 136 connects at Washington with "COLONIAL EXPRESS," through train to Boston via Fall Gate Bridge Route, leaving Washington 6:15 A. M. via Penna. System.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM
The Double Tracked Trunk Line Between Atlanta, Ga. and Washington, D. C.

Discussion on Spinning.

(Continued from Page 31.)

Before going into the discussions I wish to state that a list of questions which will be brought up at the next sectional meeting will be published. And I would like for every man here and by all means every spinner to familiarize himself with them and come to the meeting loaded with information.

I have an inquiry as follows: I would be very much interested in hearing the ideal spinning frame for No. 15's yarn taken up as we are contemplating putting in some frames. And I would like to hear from some of the fellows as to best traverse length, size of ring, ring flange, space and number of spindle per side. The association decided that the ideal frame would be as follows:

- Tape or band drive?
- Plain or clutch spindle?
- Traverse length?
- Size of ring?
- No. 1 or No. 2 flange?
- Space?
- Number of spindles per side?

At the Atlanta meeting we found quite a varied opinion as to the care of idler pulley bearings on the tape drive. Mr. Dilling was asking for information and I would like to ask him if since that time he has found out any more on this subject?

Mr. Johnstone stated that with the tape drive you could run less spindle speed than with the band drive. This would mean a saving in several ways and as we did not get to go into this very much at that time I think it is well worth our time to get more information along this line.

The question of the life of a tape and band, and proper means of fastening the tape to prolong its service received quite a little attention, but there seemed to be no ready information on the matter. We would like to have more discussion on this.

How many can tell us how long a tape will last?

How long will a band last?

List of Questions Received, of Which Some Will Be Brought Up at the Sectional Meeting.

Q. 26's yarn made from $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch staple cotton shows thick and thin places, is it possible to stop this on this staple?

Q. Which gives the best results in spinning Nos. 30's and 40's, a No. 1 flange ring or a No. 2?

Q. What are the advantages and disadvantages of changing warp yarn to filling wind?

Q. What is the best spindle speed to run on 30's warp? On 40's filling?

Q. Which is the best, running filling traverse up slow and down fast, or vice versa?

Q. What is best a double flange ring or single, using double on both sides?

Q. What length should traverse be on 40's filling?

Q. Does the speed of spindles have anything to do with the variation of numbers?

Q. Is a draft of 9.80 on 30's warp too short?

Q. What makes yarn on warp beat

up and get fuzzy at the bottom of bobbin and what will stop it?

Q. What is the proper weight for spinning bands?

Q. Which lets through more gouts, a plain spooler guide or saw tooth?

Q. What is the proper amount of twist for 23's yarn, staple cotton, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, carded stock for cord tire fabric? And what twist for five-ply? What twist for 15-ply?

Q. How many rollers should be used on 52 frames of 216 and 240 spindles making 29.5's to 41's yarn for a period of 60 hours?

Q. Why is a frame on filling wind more liable to make cockled yarn than a frame on warp wind?

Q. How many yards per minute should a beam warper on 30's yarn produce?

Q. Does it pay to overhaul and clean steel rolls every year and by contract or have regular crew?

Q. Has any one tested the efficiency of oils to overcome the dropping of bands?

Q. When bands are properly made and tied on what causes them to drop off?

Q. Would uniform methods of work and a uniform standard of work in the Southern cotton mills have a tendency to stabilize labor?

Q. What is the best oil for spindles and how often should they be oiled?

Q. How many threads per inch should be laid on bobbin of 30's warp yarn?

Q. Has the past unpopularity of spinning work been due to the girls being overloaded? If so what is the remedy?

Q. How much is a spinner's job?

Improvement in New England Mills.

Boston.—The predicted fall boom in the textile industry has begun.

It developed almost overnight. The government report of a 49.3 per cent cotton crop and a great increase in wool consumption are the principal factors which have stirred up markets, with consequent stimulation of manufacturing.

Cotton brokers and manufacturers who were spinning 11-cent cotton a month ago are now scrambling to buy at 18 cents a pound and betting that it will hit 22 within two months. The woolen and worsted manufacturing industry has come out of the slump, wool consumption in the United States having jumped from approximately 24,000,000 pounds a month to approximately 60,000,000 pounds.

Expect Return to Normal.

Textile authorities believe that this recovery is but a forerunner of a similar return to normal in the other industries of the country, pointing out that the chief handicap against such a return has been a general lack of confidence and absence of leadership.

Reports from the great textile cities of New England show that the demand for textiles has reached such strength as to bring mill operation close to 90 per cent normal. The great majority of the mills are running, or about to run, on full-time basis, and some of them are running day and night.



GARLAND
LOOM PICKERS and
LOOM HARNESSSES
GARLAND MFG. CO., SACO, ME.

Response to Address of Welcome.

(Continued from Page 18.)

ish Cotton Industrial Research Association.

As President Hopkins of Dartmouth College said, "The acme of ambition (during the middle ages) was to know as much as men before had known. The look was backward not forward. Just as long as men look at things they do as ends in themselves they will lack the perspective which will make the work they do most vital in the long run to the world's affairs. We all know lawyers who are more interested in the intricacies of law than in securing justice. There are doctors, perhaps, who see in preventive medicine a danger to their practice. And the minister is not half rare enough if more interested in the complicated questions of theology than in carrying convictions in regard to the Living God. And in the business world the great indictment has been that men have been more interested personally in acquisitiveness than in adding to the economic wealth of the world." Now, we of the Southern Textile Association can look forward and not backward and can add to the world's economic wealth by expanding our research work.

It is possible we can accomplish a miracle. A negro preacher explained a miracle to his congregation as follows:

"Hah breth'n an' sisters. A's gwine to 'splain a merrical.

"Ef you wuz to see er cow in er field 'long side ob de road, dat ain't no merrical.

"An' if you wuz furdur 'long dat road and seen a big sharp, pink thistle, dat ain't no merrical.

"An' if you all walked furdur 'long dat road and heard a teeny li'l bird singin' in er tree top; dat ain't no merrical.

"But ef you all wuz to see dat cow squattin' smack on top of dat sharp thistle and singin' like dat I'll bird, dat sure would be a fus-class merrical!"

Second: There is a problem which we certainly are in a position to assist materially, namely, the question of wage studies. Men are not born equal bu they should be rewarded according to the service rendered. Several schemes have recently been advanced to the care of these inequalities but I believe they are too complicated at present for the majority of operatives to figure out, which we know is a fair way. The rate, however, should be carefully studied before applying.

Third: For the better handling of our work during the present and future business outlook we need to know business, or economic facts as well as manufacturing facts. We could, perhaps, be better informed or forewarned as to the trend of business cycles by watching certain trade barometers or groups of financial, industrial and agricultural statistics. Some of us possibly have not the time to follow these trade indicators as closely as others, so why not get men of authority to talk at some of our meetings along these economic lines. Because, by having a knowledge of these principles we would be better able to talk to the operatives upon business conditions.

Lay the cards upon the table, your costs and other problems, illuminating if you never have tried it at the more complete understanding of your manufacturing questions. It, perhaps, has not been done in the past but why should we always follow precedent? Why is Henry Ford called the Industrial Wizard of today, because as John H. VanDeventer said, "His success has been due to his combination of resourcefulness with the ability to think from cause to effect without obscuring his mental process with precedent."

Fourth: Costs, a word which has caused many a worry during the last year, yet there could be a more complete and beneficial understanding of this subject if properly discussed.

In conclusion, as the Manufacturers Record has said, "It is time to play ball." Never before in the history of the South has there been more building going on, churches, schools, dwellings, etc. This same spirit applied in business channels can quicken the business activities of the whole South. Now is the time to get ready for the boom and the association can do its part by: First, increased interest in the sectional meetings and the development of pioneers in the common sense question of time studies of different mill operations and new ideas of machinery through research; second, intelligent study of wages; third, by broadening the interest of its men in business and current economic facts; fourth, by a more intelligent knowledge of costs.

Through this association we have a field unsurpassed anywhere in the country for the development of industrial leadership and talent; and we can benefit ourselves and the mills we represent by giving service to the association.

"It isn't the cut of the clothes that you wear,

Nor the stuff out of which they are made.

Though chosen with taste and fastidious care,

It isn't the size of your pile in the bank,

And it isn't the price that you paid; Nor the number of acres you own,

It isn't a question of prestige or rank,

Nor of sinew and muscle and bone; It isn't the servants that come at your call,

It isn't the things you possess, Whether many or little, or nothing at all,

It's service that measures success.

It isn't a question of name, or length Of ancestral pedigree,

Nor a question of mental vigor and strength,

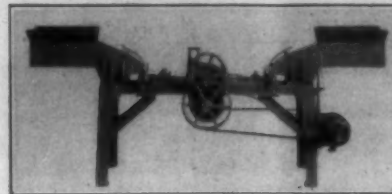
Nor a question of social degree; It isn't a question of city or town,

Nor a question of doctrine or creed, It isn't a question of fame or renown,

Nor a question of valorous deed; But he who makes somebody happy each day,

And he who gives heed to distress, For it's service that measures success."

Once more, Mr. Davis, let me thank you for your cordial and hospitable welcome to Charlotte.



Follow the Rainbow

The first carefully prepared advertisement was the RAINBOW—it was worked in colors.

It told the world that the forty days and forty nights of rain had ceased.

When business came easy everyone painted it in the brightest of colors. When conditions changed, then everybody began to use black ink and picture conditions in the blackest of clouds.

It wasn't that business had disappeared. It was simply that business conditions had changed.

Everyone had followed the path of least resistance. The easy way. When business began coming hard, nothing was seen but black clouds.

In business today we need to follow the bright rays of the Rainbow. Business is good; it's going to get better. But it requires work, plenty of work and hard work to accomplish results. It's up to us to get results.

260 textile mills in the United States and Canada were wise as to what was coming. That's why they installed one or more "UTSMAN" Quill Cleaning Machines.

IT'S AN EXAMPLE
YOU SHOULD FOLLOW

**The TERRELL
MACHINE Co.**

(Incorporated)

Charlotte,

N. C.



**Standard
Size of the South**

Mildew, bleach and dye troubles are unknown to mills using Sizol

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings

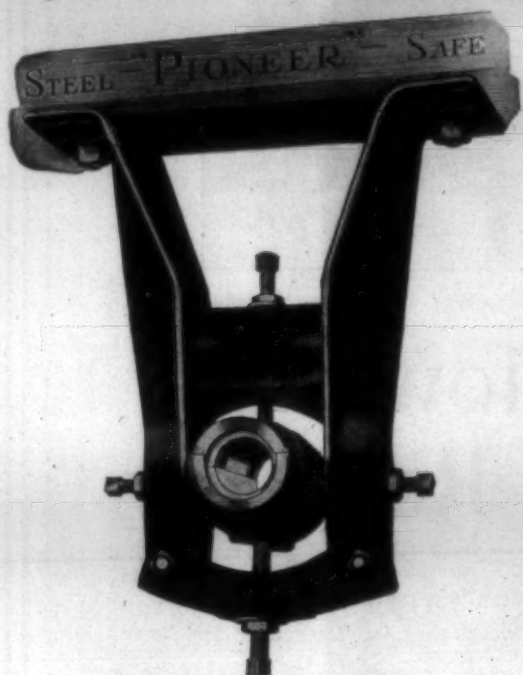
Softeners

Finishings

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark, Spartanburg, S. C.

Originated 1904

Perfected 1914



Patented and Patents Pending

"PIONEER" Steel Hangers

Secure Safety Absolute

Remember the safe equipment of your plant is just as important as safeguards. Steel shaft hangers are an important requisite in SECURING CONDITIONS OF SAFETY in the operation of your plant. Steel hangers are just as necessary for preventing accidents as are guards and goggles. A steel hanger does not break. A cast iron hanger is liable to break at any time and let fall couplings, pulleys and belts on your employees. No plant can be considered safe where such danger exists. Progressive manufacturers and those having charge of accident prevention work are installing

Unbreakable "Pioneer" Steel Shaft Hangers

in their plants because they furnish the safest possible hanger conditions. Do not wait until a serious accident convinces you. Equip your plant for 1920 with the Unbreakable "PIONEER" Steel hanger. Your inquiry will receive our careful and prompt attention.

STANDARD PRESSED STEEL CO.

Jenkintown, Pa.

IDEAL POWER TRANSMISSION

Standard Pressed Steel Company
Jenkintown, Pa.

"ARROW" BELTING
Selling Agent

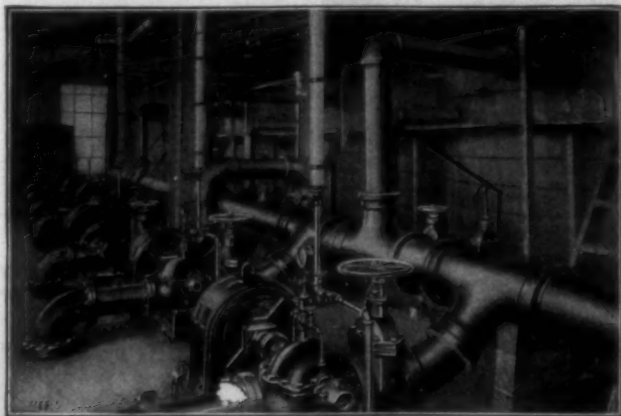
Hyatt Roller Bearing Company
NEW YORK

COTTON STATES BELTING & SUPPLY CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Pump efficiency is worth Money

All De Laval Centrifugal Pumps are guaranteed as to efficiency and other characteristics and are tested before leaving the works, to insure that the guarantees are fulfilled.

De Laval Centrifugal Pumps are ideally suited to motor drive. They have a power-limiting characteristic and no matter how much water is drawn from them, the power used does not exceed the power required at designed normal load. This makes it possible to use a motor operating at its most efficient load without fear of overloading and burning out.



We also supply steam turbine-driven centrifugal pumps directly connected for small quantities and high heads and driven through De Laval Double-helical Speed Reducing Gears for large quantities of water against low heads. The gear makes it possible to operate both pump and turbine at their respectively best speeds for high efficiency. The turbine can be adapted to any steam conditions and the exhaust can be used in processes or for heating or drying, since it contains no oil.

DE LAVAL STEAM TURBINE CO.

TRENTON, N. J.

Steam Turbines and Centrifugal Pumps
DeLaval Steam Turbine Co.
Trenton, N. J.

Condensers and Cooling Towers
Wheeler Condenser and Engineering Company
Carteret, N. J.

J. R. PURSER
SALES ENGINEER

406 Commercial Bank Building
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Triplex and Deep Well Pumps
Rumsey Pump Co.
Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Seamless— and as smooth as glass

Inside and Out

Strong Turned Over Top— Clear Entrance and Exit



In addition to the above advantage there is no top sway in this or any other Laminar Roving Can. And the sliver always coils up evenly inside.

We think little need be said about the quality of this Can—the fact that it's a Laminar guarantees that it will be on the job years from now.

Make sure also that when you buy fibre trucks, boxes, baskets and cars that your order calls for Laminar Receptacles.

We'll send a book on receptacles. Tell us where.

An Example of Laminar Longevity

Back in 1888 the Lawrence Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass., purchased a number of Laminar receptacles. We recently received a photograph showing two of these Laminar cans little the worse for wear and still in use every day—after 32 years service.

American Vulcanized Fibre Co.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers



NEW ENGLAND DEPARTMENT
12 Pearl Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Head Office and Factories, Wilmington, Del.

C. C. BELL, Vice-Pres. and Resident Manager

LAMINAR
MILL RECEPTACLES

Starch



—and These Stars Have a Meaning

They signify the different grades in which Thin Boiling Eagle Starch is offered to the textile industry.

Being the pioneers in the manufacture of **Thin Boiling Starches** we are gratified at the widespread recognition they have received.

Be sure to select the grade best suited to your work. Our knowledge and experience is at your service.

Corn Products Refining Co.

NEW YORK

Starch

LOOM FIXING

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

13—The Competent Loom Fixer.

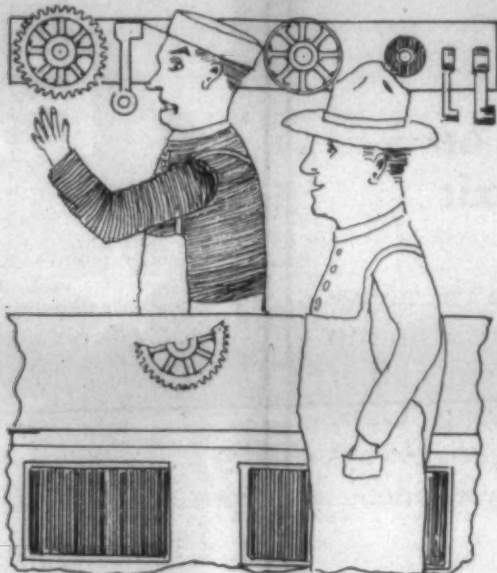
In the last article reference was made to the incompetent loom fixer who does botch work and is careless about the upkeep of the looms of his section. All mill men have met with both classes of fixers. In this article we will refer to the competent fixer who strives to keep the looms of his sections running to the best advantage for the mill and the weaver. The competent loom fixer is the one who makes a regular inspection of his looms and does not wait for something to break down or the weaver to bother him several times before he undertakes to do some repair work or adjusting. There are fixers who will notice a belt about to break and relace it before it does and some who will let the belt run until the last lace leather is pulled out of the splice and the loom stopped. There are also men who will not adjust or repair any part of the loom they know is giving out until the actual break occurs. Other men will look ahead and adjust and repair in season to prevent delays. The fixer who keeps ahead of his work on his looms is the one who is considered competent and who is the man most desired. The competent fixer will examine the bearings of his looms at intervals to see if any of the parts are dry through lack of lubrication. The weavers do not always oil the bearings regularly and hot boxes result. A hot box means that there will be delay and annoyance. The loose pulley of the driving shaft should be oiled regularly and often the weavers overlook this part.

I used to make it a practice of looking over all of the loose pulleys on my section at least once a week. I saved many a hot box by this precaution. The girls will oil the parts of the loom they can see and reach easily, but many are inclined to avoid the parts that are difficult and sometimes dangerous to reach like the swiftly revolving loose pulley of the driving shaft of the loom. They are afraid of getting caught in the belt.

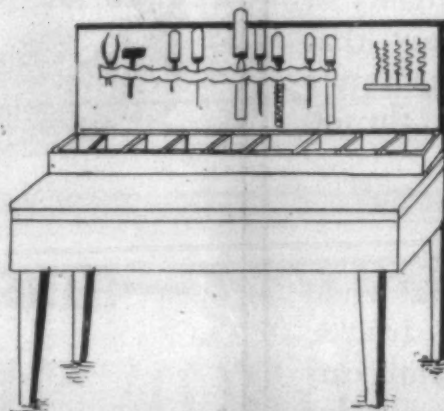
Always Some Discouragements.

The competent loom fixer will replace any broken or worn casting of his looms when required. But I have worked in mills where the machinist in charge of the supply department has not encouraged this sort of proceeding. I remember one supply department machinist who cursed every time I took a broken or worn gear or casting to him to exchange for a new one. He would insist that the broken part had been hit with a hammer or otherwise damaged by the carelessness of the fixer. He would object to exchanging anything new for an old part and often sent us back to make the partly worn casting do further service even to the detriment of the good running qualities of the loom.

New fixers are liable to get discouraged under such conditions and



He cursed every time I took a broken gear to him.



will endeavor to make a worn casting do rather than face the cross supply man. I have seen fixers resort to patching of broken parts in order to avoid asking for a new piece. As soon as a fixer begins piecing up with wires and strings, his looms are not being kept up and his successor will have that

The Competent Fixer Will Keep His Tools in Order.

Once I made an immediate hit with the superintendent of a cotton mill by putting the tools of the work bench in order. The man who held the place before me was a good average fixer but lacked order

when it came to tools and equipment. The day I took charge of his section I found the tools, bolts, wires, nails and all kinds of broken castings and loom pickers scattered about on the bench, in boxes in the drawers and about the floor. It required several minutes' time to find a screw driver or a wrench with which to fix a loom. I gathered up the mass of stuff and then proceeded to make places for everything on the bench in an orderly way. I put on a back board to the bench and nailed on a leather strap about one inch wide with loops to hold the tools in rotation and in a handy condition to get at. I put up a little wooden shelf with holes for the several bits which were formerly loose. I also made a long box for the back of the bench, with partitions for all of the different sizes of bolts, screws, rivets and small stuff. The next day the superintendent came through the room and stopped and looked at the bench. He had been accustomed to seeing everything in a disorderly condition and was much pleased to see the improvement. He said "You have your tools in order. The other man used to lose considerable time trying to find his tools. He never knew where his tools were." I was much elated to be thus complimented and ever since that time I have endeavored to keep my bench in order.

The Competent Fixer Considers the Upkeep of His Looms.

We have all met with the fixer who does not expect to hold his position very long and patches up his looms so that they will run from day to day. The old-time tramp loom fixer is rarely met with now, but there are still a few of the fraternity who prefer to travel from mill to mill and town to town, year after year, to remaining in one position any length of time. The married man cannot conveniently do this, but the single man often gets the changing idea in his head and that is one reason why overseers prefer the married man. The fixer who goes from one job to another frequently does not give the maintenance of his looms much consideration. He always has in mind the fact that he is going to quit soon and that it will not be worth while to do a good, lasting job. Therefore, his looms gets run down. It is the opposite with the competent fixer, for he strives to maintain a high standard at all times and the result is that his section of looms are kept up and in good running order.

(To Be Continued)

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Cotton Yarn Defects.

(Continued from Page 14.)

has developed several times from mills shipping 2½-ounce skeins for 3-ounce and 5-ounce skeins for 6-ounce.

Most of the trouble in knitting yarn develops from being unevenly spun, not true to number, and from the yarn containing too much leaf and foreign matter. Conditioning of knitting yarn is very important, and one to which a mill should give careful attention, as the yarn should be properly conditioned to get the required results. But a mill should not try to sell water. A knitter is very particular about the yarn he buys and the reputation of your mill is at stake all the time, for a knitting customer will not use yarn with which they have previously had trouble.

One of the most important facts I want to mention today is the question of packing yarn for shipment. Many mills pack in cases which are entirely too frail, and when a complaint is made, the only answer we get as a rule, is that they have never had a complaint before on the cases, and that the transportation company handled the cases too rough in this instance. Cases should weigh between 300 and 350 pounds net weight of yarn, and the cases should be made from ¾-inch lumber to stand the rough handling they get. Some of you probably do not realize that in some instances, cases are shipped two or three times, and in other instances, the customers want to use the cases to ship their goods

in. Many times a mill gets the preference on an order by making good cases for the customer. Cases should have reinforced heads, and should be strapped with steel bands at each end, but in no instance should a steel band be placed around the center of the case. One of the best tests we have found for cases is to fill the case with yarn, place it on top of another case and drop it on the floor, so that it will fall on the corner; and do this three times. If the case does not give way, it should reach its destination in good shape. If you will do this, you may rest assured that most of your cases will arrive at destination in good shape, and without complaints.

In shipping section beams, care should be taken to see that the beam is tightly and evenly wound of even selvage and that the proper yardage is on the beam. Beams having wooden, wrought iron or pressed fibre heads should be used as cast iron heads are easily broken in transit causing not only a loss to the spinner, but serious trouble for the customer. The packing of section beams is particularly important to prevent damage to the yarn. Two thicknesses of heavy paper should be wound around the yarn, fitting closely between the heads, and this paper paper either tied or held together by stickers to keep dirt off the yarn. Around the paper a thickness of burlap fitting close to the heads and then entirely over the heads and sewed in place. Around each head should be a padding of burlap or cotton packing to form a cushion to prevent the head from

digging into another beam next to it in transit, and it also protects the head itself. In loading, the beams should be secured in the cars by cleats so as to prevent moving.

In packing bales care should be taken to see that they are lined with paper to keep out dirt and the bale should be closely sewed all around to prevent pulling open. The burlap on the head of the bale should overlap the sides and be tucked in three or four inches; then if the stitches pull out, the yarn will still be protected. Heavy burlap should be used to prevent damage from hook holes and the bales should be firmly reinforced with a sufficient number of bands to prevent damage caused from a loosely packed bale.

One of the most promising markets for cotton yarn today is the export business and the packing of export shipments is vital to the success of this business. If you stop to consider that the yarn must be handled a dozen different times by rail, truck and boat, and in many instances travels almost entirely around the world, you can easily see why it must be properly packed. The bales should be lined with two thicknesses of heavy paper and then covered with two thicknesses of heavy burlap. If you will pack a bale and use a hook on it, you will see the importance of two thicknesses each of paper and burlap, as you will notice that the hook goes into the bale at an angle and when withdrawn, one thickness of burlap or paper will most likely cover the hole in the other thickness and prevent dirt from reaching the yarn.

The bales should be tightly compressed and carefully strapped and the smaller the bale, the less freight the customer must pay on the shipment. Export shipments pay freight on cubic foot measurements and at the present time it figures \$1.00 per cubic foot so you can easily see the saving involved by proper packing. Right here, I might mention the importance of making export yarn right and shipping only good quality yarn, as export customers buy repeat orders based on the kind of yarn shipped them previously; and if the yarn is poorly made or badly put up you will not get the repeat order. It takes a long time for the export customer to get the yarn, and he cannot take chances on getting bad yarn.

Without doubt, the export business in cotton yarn is going to be an important factor in the future, and if the yarn is properly made and the orders properly handled, it should be very satisfactory business for your mills. Export customers have their own specifications as to putup, quality and packing, and as it is impossible to change their ideas or their customs, it is vitally important that we prepare to carry out their instructions and give them what they require. Many of them will want to buy odd numbers and odd putups, and in many instances, special sized bales, which are difficult for us to make; but the mill which prepares for this business will undoubtedly obtain good results. The British spindles have catered to this trade for some time by finding out

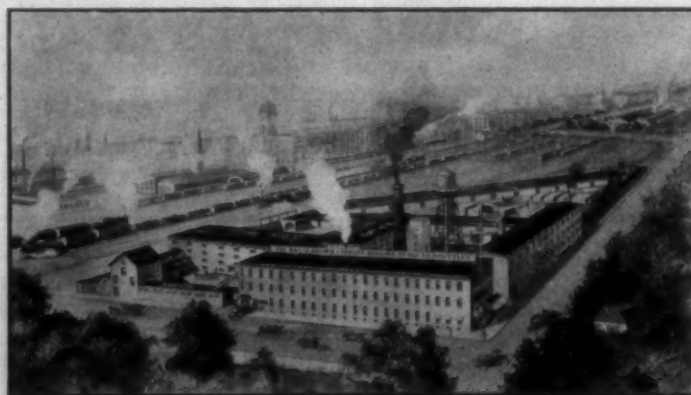
(Continued on Page 42)

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Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles

A Series of Articles By W. C. DODSON, B. E.

SULPHUR COLORS ON RAW STOCK

The only sulphur color employed in the dyeing of hosiery is sulphur black. However, when we come to the gingham and other colored goods mills practically the whole range of sulphur colors is used. Principal among these are: (1) sulphur black, (2) sulphur blue, (3) sulphur brown, (4) sulphur green, (5) sulphur yellow, (6) sulphur maroon and various combinations of these colors. They are dyed on the raw, unspun cotton; on warps; and on piece goods. We will take up the colors in the order set forth above and begin with the *Dyeing of Sulphur Black on Raw Stock*.

Apparatus: Machinery and apparatus used in dyeing sulphur colors should be of wood, iron, nickel or monel-metal. No brass or copper machinery or fitting must be used as they are rapidly destroyed by the sulphur compounds present in the bath.

Various forms of machines are used for dyeing raw stock with sulphur colors. Of these, the Klauder-Weldon, made by the Klauder-Weldon Company of Amsterdam, N. Y.; the Vacuum Dyeing Machine, made by the Vacuum Dyeing Machine Company of Chattanooga, Tenn.; the Delahunty Dye Machine, made by the Delahunty Dyeing Machine Company of Pittston, Pa., are all highly satisfactory and generally used.

The Klauder-Weldon and Delahunty machines are very much alike in principal and consist of a perforated iron drum which revolves in the dye bath. The washing is done in the machine shortly after the dyeing is completed.

The Vacuum machine consists of a circular iron tub with a removable perforated bottom on which the cotton is packed. A heavy perforated top is then lowered on to the cotton and bolted to the machine. The dye liquor is forced into the bottom of the tub and drained off the top by a pump. It is possible to reverse the flow of the liquor and in this way very level dyeings are obtained; however, it is seldom necessary to reverse it.

When the dyeing operation is completed the cotton is usually washed in the machine and then lifted by an overhead air or hand hoist. The cotton, in the form of a giant cheese is then dumped onto the dyehouse floor, hydroextracted, and dried. Sometimes the raw stock is not washed in the machine but is thrown out upon the floor and allowed to oxidize for an hour or more. It is then washed with a hose, placed in the extractor and hose-washed again and is finally dried. This method of washing is not generally satisfactory as it is nearly impossible to thoroughly cleanse the material.

DRYERS

The modern dryer consists of a box-like enclosure of sheet steel through which passes an apron of steel wire. The apron is in two to three parts and the machines are designated as "two apron" or "three apron." The available space in the dyehouse usually determines which of the two types will be used. However, everything else being equal, the three apron is preferable. The heat is supplied by closed steam coils and large power drive fans cause a circulation of the heated air through the raw stock on the aprons.

The temperature at which the machines will

give the best results will be determined by experiment and by the recommendations of the manufacturer. Too much heat will cause either fires or harsh cotton so the matter of temperature should therefore be carefully adjusted.

DYEING SULPHUR BLACK ON RAW STOCK

Revolving Type Machine: (We will assume that the mill intends keeping a standing bath.)

First Bath. Load the machine with the stock (usually 1,000 pounds).

Now run in fresh water until machine is nearly full, and turn on the steam. Add to the water the amount of soda ash called for in the first bath formula at the end of this section, and boil up bath. Continue at a boil for 30 minutes running the machine all the time. This thoroughly wets out the stock.

While stock is being wet out, dissolve the dye and sulphide in a barrel of boiling water, being sure to get both thoroughly dissolved.

When the wetting out process is completed let the machine continue to run, and pour in dissolved dye by the bucketful.

After all dye is in machine, allow same to run for 20 to 30 minutes and then add the required amount of salt. Continue to run for 45 minutes to one hour at gentle boil.

When dyeing is completed, pump the liquor into the stock tank and run machine for 5 to 10 minutes before turning in fresh water for the first wash.

Rinse for 20 minutes and run back to stock tank enough of the water to make up for that taken out on the cotton (3 to 6 inches should be enough). Run remainder of the first rinse water into the sewer.

Now continue washing in new waters until the stock is clean.

In the last rinse or wash water some dyers add 5% to 10% of common salt, heating bath up to a good warm temperature. This addition of salt seems to leave the goods in better condition for carding.

Formula for First Bath:

8 to 10% Soda Ash.
15 to 18% Sulphide.
12% Dye.
30 to 35% Salt.

This is on the basis of an 8% standing bath and gives a very heavy shade with any good sulphur black.

Second Bath: After machine is loaded run in stock liquor and boil for 30 minutes in this bath. Now add soda ash, sulphide and dye (previously dissolved) and continue dyeing at a boil. After 30 minutes add the salt directly to the machine and run for 45 minutes to one hour at gentle boil.

When dyeing is completed pump liquor into reserve tank and rinse as in first bath, running back enough of the rinse water to allow for liquor taken out by goods. Continue to rinse until water shows no trace of color.

Formula for Second Bath:

5% Soda Ash.
12% Sulphide.
10% Dye.
25% Salt.

Third and Standing Bath: Process is the same as for second bath.

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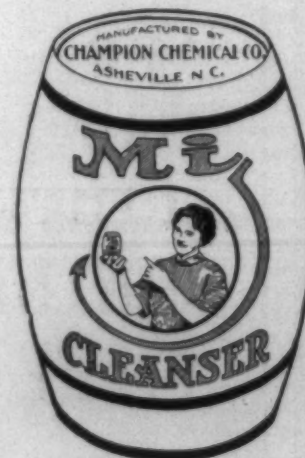
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REMEDYING DYEHOUSE TROUBLES

Formula for Third and Standing Bath:

2% Soda Ash.
8% Sulphide.
8% Dye.
15% Salt.

All future dyeings are made with the above standing bath formula and process.

Notes: (1) Soda ash may always be added directly to machine without being previously dissolved.

(2) It is always best to dissolve dye and sulphide before adding to machine.

(3) Care should be used to save all dye liquor possible from first pumping.

(4) The dyed stock should always be washed clean. The last rinsing water should be at a temperature of 100° F. to 120° F. If sulphide is left in the stock there will be danger of fire in the dryers, and danger of weakened fibres during storage. Also, the stock runs much better through the mill when thoroughly clean.

*Clark's
Directory of
Southern
Textile
Mills*

Address of Welcome.

(Continued from Page 16.)

the government has, or gets, must come from you and me. The government, after all, is nothing more than a body of men whom you and I have selected to represent us, who are organized under a set of rules, to make laws and carry them out, for guarding our homes and our happiness and our prosperity. These representatives of ours have absolutely nothing which we do not give them, no money, no power.

There is also a great tendency to form ourselves into groups, or associations, or unions, and to rely on the strength of the mass to put something over for us, to go on the idea that in unity there is strength. But there is that other old saying, that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. In any group or association, or union, the individual person, you and I, are these links.

What we need is not more laws, nor more government interference,

not more group or mass action, but more individual personal responsibility, more personal initiation and more personal effort.

This Southern Textile Association is one of the most effective and influential organizations in this country. It is an organization of doers, with a well defined plan and purpose. You men are the connecting links between the money invested in your plants, in mill buildings, spindles, looms, tenement houses, money which is nothing more nor less than savings; and between the people who work in the mills, the people whose energy and labor are necessary to production. The invested money, you and the mill people together are producing something that is a great fundamental, world-wide necessity which will help balance the ledger of individual and community and national life.

You men of this association have a great responsibility, and a wonderful opportunity. You have a responsibility and an opportunity for

service to yourselves, your company, your people and your country.

You have a first handed touch with your mill people. Your responsibility is to try to show your people the present state of the great ledger account, where the balance is on the wrong side and what it will take to put it on the right side, show them their individual personal responsibility toward the situation, and show them how they will profit in sharing the responsibility.

Your opportunity, which is unlimited, is to establish a cordial, and sympathetic understanding between your people and the mill owner, an understanding of their mutual relationship and interdependence.

The slogan of this meeting as shown by your program is BETTER GOODS. Better goods means individual responsibility, individual effort and initiative. Better goods, and more goods, mean work—work—work! But it also means more comfort and prosperity for every one, the doffer and the sweeper, the

superintendent and the stockholder, the farmer and the merchant.

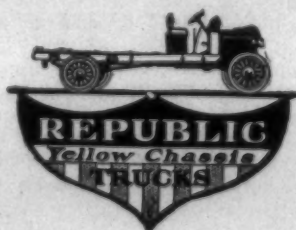
Again I wish you a happy meeting. May you go home feeling that you have had your spark plugs cleaned, your carburetor adjusted and your tank of energy filled with high grade gasoline, so that the old machine tackles the hills ahead with power and ease.

Mill Stocks Respond to the Advance in Prices.

(Gastonia Gazette.)

There has been a marked advance in the prices of mill stocks during the past several days, according to Mr. R. S. Dickson, local dealer in stocks and bonds.

There is not a great increase in the amount of stock changing hands because of the fact that stockholders will not sell their holdings at the price they would have a short time ago. But the number of bids has increased remarkably and the prices offered for stocks has been steadily climbing.



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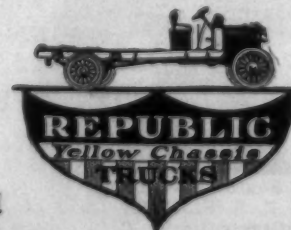
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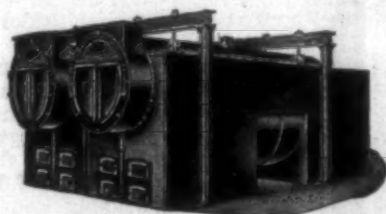
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**The Spinning Value of Cotton and
How It Can Be Increased.**

(Continued from Page 11.)

There were 117,028 mortgage free farms in North Carolina in 1910 as against 102,950 in 1920. The figures for South Carolina were 47,35 as against 42,847. But, although these figures are bad, look at the terrible increase in the amount of mortgage indebtedness—9,958,000 in 1910 as against 31,968,000 in 1920 for North Carolina. For South Carolina 10,109,000 in 1910 as against 25,153,000 in 1920. The Georgia increase is much more than either the one for North Carolina or South Carolina. For these three states the mortgage indebtedness increased from 31,000,000 to 94,000,000, or over 200 per cent in a decade. It is true that farm values are reported as having increased about 150 per cent in North and South Carolina, but this cannot be called a profit as it is merely on paper and does not change the terrific situation revealed by the figures quoted above. I am under obligation to Mr. J. W. Bailey of Raleigh for first calling attention to these figures for North Carolina.

Is it not high time for every intelligent and patriotic citizen to wake up to the situation revealed by these census figures! This revelation of the decadence of agriculture in the eastern cotton belt is no surprise to me for I have been studying the economics of the situation for a long time and treated at length certain phases in my address before the World Cotton Conference. If you care to read that address you will find it on page 129 of the Textile World Journal of July 9, 1921. The part of that address which caused most comment was my estimate that, based on 10 cents for cotton, the average tenant family was making a revenue of 11 cents per day for each working member. It might not be inopportune to call attention to the fact that at the present time every industry in the United States is paying its labor many times as much as the cotton producing industry. In some industries, notably coal mining and railroading, tremendous increases in wages have threatened to throttle the commercial life of the country by forcing high prices for coal and transportation and yet the poor cotton producer is forced to live on a pittance insufficient to furnish his family with a decent well-balanced ration of food.

Let me say that I believe that the cure for this whole situation lies in the universal education of our people and especially in education for better methods of culture and fertilization of their crops with higher money value. The fruition of this educational work, however, must largely depend upon the attitude of the men who control the cotton manufacturing industry and particularly upon the mill superintendent. If you insist on cotton of the best character and uniformity of staple your treasurer will give it to you and his patronage of the man who is furnishing the best cotton will encourage greater efforts to improve the character and quality of the product of his district.

The teaching of the theories of improved agriculture will do little good unless accompanied by practical demonstration. By practical demonstration I mean the operation of commercial farms where the rank and file of the farmers may see with their own eyes that these theories are practical in operation and pay dividends. We have, I think, such farms in operation at Hartsville. Upon them are not only numerous demonstrations of plant breeding and variety and fertilizer testing but there are many large fields of staple cotton, now worth 70 to 100 per cent premium over short cotton, which are about as fine as were ever grown in that section, although the average yield of our county (Darlington) has been cut approximately two-thirds by wet weather, boll weevil and other causes. This striking illustration of the value of superior pedigreed varieties, of scientific farm management and correct methods of weevil control will do much to solve the most pressing agricultural problems of our section.

Let us all adopt a sympathetic and understanding attitude toward agriculture and irrespective of our immediate personal interest do all we can to support and encourage general education and the introduction of methods which will improve farm profits until they reach a figure that will allow our farmers and farm laborers a sufficient income to live in reasonable comfort.

Cotton Yarn Defects.

(Continued from Page 39)

what these customers want and then following their instructions, and it is hoped that American spinners will do likewise. Export specifications, at the first glance, appear difficult but with the proper equipment and the proper interest taken by the mill man in making same, there is very little trouble in doing so.

I appreciate very much the opportunity of this talk with you as I realize the immense importance of your organization and the good results which cannot help but obtain from a meeting such as this. It is a great thing to get together and know that different men in the same line of work have discussed various business problems arising and to keep in touch with the new ideas which are being brought forward. Cotton has advanced and general business conditions are improved so that each of you should feel much encouraged over the prospects for future business and a good margin of profit for your mill.

Southern Mills Use More Help.

Richmond, Va.—The 310 textile mills in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia report from July 15 to August 15 an increase of 2,871 employees re-engaged, according to statistics sent to Ralph Izard, district director of the United States Employment Bureau. The 25 textile mills in Virginia report 10,440 employed, an increase for the month of 392. Coal mining in the State shows a decrease in employment.

Reorganize Dye Industry for Export Trade.

A reorganization of the United States dye industry so that it can compete with foreign dyestuff industries in the world's market was advocated by Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, editor of the Color Trade Journal, before the Division of Dye Chemistry of the American Chemical Society in session in New York.

Dr. Matthews said that the market for dyestuffs in America absorbs only about 12 per cent of the world's dyestuff production.

"If proper and regulatory measures are adopted by Congress for his bill," Dr. Matthews said, "it may be expected, for a few years at least, that the bulk of the domestic market may be at the disposal of the American dyestuffs manufacturer. It is not reasonable to suppose, however, that unusual forms of protection and regulation will be extended to the dye industry for more than a few years at the utmost; consequently the time will soon come when, even in the domestic trade, the American manufacturer will have to face competition under conditions that are more or less normal to the flow of international trade.

"There are, at the present time, many factors detrimental to the export of American dyes. Quite outside the fact that business in these foreign countries is at a low ebb the same as it is in our own country, we have to contend against the high cost of transportation and the great difference in the exchange rate. Beyond these financial difficulties, however, are those of a commercial nature. Only a few of our dyestuff companies have any kind of foreign representation or have established branch houses to handle and develop their business. A small dyestuff company cannot afford to maintain any kind of foreign representation; they have to depend on general commercial houses acting as importing agents, and these, as a rule, are not equipped to properly handle a complicated dyestuff business, especially under conditions of keen and active competition.

"It would seem, therefore, that outside of the large companies it would be necessary to handle any export trade in dyestuffs from this country through a consolidated export house which could effectively handle the development of a dye-

stuff business. It is a question whether such an organization could properly meet the situation of such a complicated business; they could not be expected to push one company's products as against another and consequently would have to maintain a rather neutral attitude in the market, and such an attitude would not be conducive to getting results as far as the introduction of dyestuffs is concerned. Again it is a question if such a company could properly run a service department in the countries in question, and this is a very important feature.

"There have been other lines of industry which have formed associations for handling an export trade in their products, and we understand that our present Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Hoover, is a great believer in this method of going out into the world market. There have been suggestions put out from various sources that this system should be tried by the American dyestuff manufacturers, but the dyestuff business is so far different from most other lines of business that it is doubtful if a really successful scheme of export organization could be drawn up. It is a well known fact that some of the larger dyestuff firms are strongly opposed to entering any such organization, believing that they must maintain the individuality and identity in the maintenance of their own export branches. Any such organization would therefore be limited to a number of relatively small dyestuff concerns and it is doubtful if these would have the line of products necessary to build up a really effective business in foreign countries.

"If the American manufacturer rests content with the limited domestic market and does not make any effort to secure his proper proportion of the larger world trade in dyestuffs, the manufacturers in Germany and Switzerland will surely have a distinct advantage in that they will have at least six times as extensive a market, and this will furnish them with six times the power for research and development, six times less the burden of overhead expense, to say nothing of the advantages of being able to put out a much wider range of products and the possession of a much more generally stable market.

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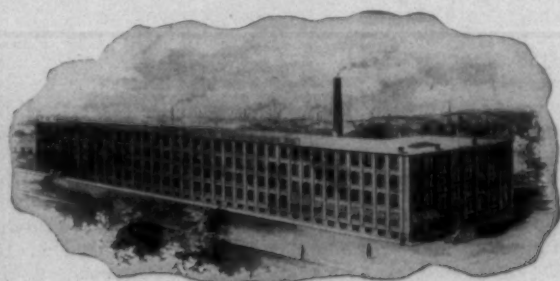
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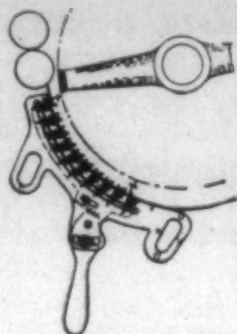
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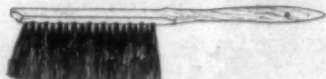
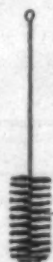
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Cotton Goods

New York.—Rising prices continued the rule during the first half of this week. Merchants were inclined to pay the advances very slowly, buying, as a rule, just what they have to have. There is a wide divergence of opinion among merchants as to the wise course to pursue under present conditions. This difference is due mainly to the varying opinions expressed as to the permanency of higher cotton prices. This uncertainty is bothering a great many buyers, and is naturally limiting their operations.

Trading in the cloth market was light and irregular during the first three days of the week. Large converters and printers are still balking at the new prices, claiming that there is a lack of business in finished goods at prices in keeping with those on unconverted goods. The market is anxious to arrive at a definite trading basis, but can hardly do so at the prevailing fluctuations in the cotton markets.

There was some business in 64x60, 5.35 yard, Southern, in second hands, at 8½ cents, with first hands quoting 9 cents. However, at 8½ cents, there were not many takers.

In 68x72s, 4.75 yard, second hands sold goods at 10 cents, with the first hand market one-half cent higher at 10½ cents.

A few 80 squares, 4.00 yard, Southern, sold at 13½ cents. For 96x92, 5.25 yard, 17 cents has been paid; and 14 cents for 80x88, 5.00 yard.

Bids of 5¼ cents for 27-inch, 9.00 yard, were declined in Fall River. For 27-inch, 9.50 yard, 5 cents was quoted in the East.

Southern 27-inch, 64x60, 7.60 yard, sold at 6 cents. Southern 44x40, 8.20 yard sold at 5½ cents. There were reports of 48 squares, 7.15 yard, in second hands, at 6½ cents.

Prices on sheeting in first hands are gradually reaching a general higher level. On Thursday the asking price on 6.15 was 7 cents net, on 5.50 goods, 7½ cents. For 36-inch, 5.00 yard, 8¼ cents, net, was heard quoted, with several holding for 8½ cents, net. For branded, 56x60, 4.00 yard, the quotations range from 11 to 11½ cents, with terms. Unbranded were quoted at 10½ to 10¾ cents, net, and higher, with fair quality in second hands heard at 10 cents, net. Second hands sold 52x48, 4.00, at 9½ and 9¾ cents, net, during the day. There was also business in 37-inch, 48 squares, 4.00 yard, in second hands, for November-December, at 9½ cents, net, with the first hand market at 10 cents, net.

For 4.70 yard, unbranded, 9 cents, net, is quoted—and higher. Some 32 inch, 40 squares, 6.25 yard, sold at 6½ cents, net, in a limited way. First hands quote 12 cents, net, and higher on 36-inch, 3.00 yard; with some second hand goods at 11 cents, net, heard. For 36-inch, 64x68, 3.50 yard, 12½ cents, net, and higher is quoted in first hands.

Cotton goods merchants were still very much at sea on the price ques-

tion. Some few commission houses handling brown cottons have decided to offer a basis of 11½ cents a yard for 4-yard, 56x60 sheetings for any stock goods or goods coming to hand in the immediate future. One house would consider 19 cents for a bleached cotton that had been selling at 17 cents, but this was a very limited offer. One Southern house would consider 24 cents for 8-ounce staple tickings. Another would submit 18½ cents for 2.20 denims. These prices were more or less unfirm, but they serve to show the certainty of very sharp advances following the rise of 8 cents a pound on cotton. Several cotton yarn spinners now refuse to quote on the ground that they are unable to say with accuracy what their cotton will cost. They may know more when speculation subsides, or they may decide to make a move toward the middle of the week.

The jobbers are doing a steady business in moderate quantities at prices barely 20 per cent above the low figures. They are trading on goods in hand or on commitment and are disinclined to let retailers buy anything for long future delivery which they do not actually own. The retailers are showing more confidence in nearly all departments to the extent of placing small orders with much less hesitation. In some instances they are willing to buy with considerable freedom, but that is not a general condition. The local jobbers, as a whole, find that business is keeping up well and showing gains in some departments that were stagnant a week or two ago.

Prices on Thursday were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s..	6½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	6¼
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	6
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x64s..	9½
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 68x72s....	10¼
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 80x80s....	13½
Brown sheet'gs, 3-yard....	12
B'n sheet'gs, 4-yd., 56x60s..	11¼
Brown sheet'gs, So. stand...	13
Tickings, 8-ounce	28
Denims, 2.20	18
Staple gingham	14¼
Dress gingham	18 a20½
Standard prints	11

No New Bedford Mill Has Passed Dividend.

Commenting on the fact that not a single listed cotton mill in New Bedford, Mass., has passed its dividend, Sanford and Kelley, of that city, say in their market letter:

"This is unquestioned evidence not only of the soundness of the fine goods textile industry, but also of the conservative management as a whole of these corporations.

"A revival of trade seems to have started," the letter continues, "induced by the present low costs of materials and labor, better supply of liquid capital and a greatly reduced supply of goods in jobbers' and retailers' hands."

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Cotton yarns were again sharply advanced during the first half of the week. Manufacturers and dealers stated that the mills were unable to buy cotton at anything like the price prevailing of the exchanges and they refused to sell yarns at the prices bid by merchants. Southern carded yarns were marked up sharply and mills held them firmly at the new prices.

The volume of business put through until Thursday was not large, but spinners were not inclined to lower prices because there was no brisk demand. They are still confident that buyers will come to the higher prices.

An encouraging feature was the broadening demand from makers of tire fabrics. They use in the main 22s-5, and inquiries have been seeking carded yarns rather freely, although spinners of combed yarns also reported a larger inquiry for this class of users.

The loss of trade that has resulted from the unsettled conditions in the market is generally regarded as being temporary. It is believed that while it is very hard to do business under existing conditions that the market will become much more stabilized within a short time and that a basis for steady business will soon be established. Quotations show that since the rise started, Southern carded single and two-ply skeins have moved up from 12 to 17 cents a pound, warps are up from 15 to 30 cents and Southern two-ply combed peeler skeins have advanced 8 to 10 cents in the same period.

Quotations on Thursday were as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.		
6s to 10s.33	@	2-ply 26s.39 @41
10s to 14s.35	@	2-ply 30s.41 @
2-ply 16s.35	@	2-ply 40s.61 @
2-ply 20s.37	@38	2-ply 50s.65 71
2-ply 24s.39	@	

Southern 2-Ply Skeins.		
6s to 10s.32	@	36s.50 @
10s to 12s.33	@	40s.59 @61
14s.33	@	50s.71 @
16s.34	@	60s.78 @
20s.36	@	
24s.38	@	
26s.39	@	
30s.40	@41	

Duck Yarns.		
3, 4 & 5-ply skeins—3, 4 & 6-uly skeins		
8s.34	@	16s.34 @
10s.34	@	20s.36 @37

Southern Single Chain Warps.		
6s to 12s.33	@	24s.38 @38
14s.34	@	26s.39 @39
16s.35	@	30s.40 @40
20s.36	@	40s.56 @
22s.37	@	

Southern Single Skeins.		
6s to 8s.32	@	20s.36 @
10s.33	@	22s.36 1/2 @
12s.32 1/2 @		24s.36 @
14s.34	@	26s.39 @
16s.34	@	30s.40 @

Southern Frame Cones.		
8s.34	@	22s.37 @
10s.35	@	24s.39 @41
12s.35 @36		26s.40 @42
14s.36	@	30s.41 @41
16s.36 1/2 @		30 extra.39 @43
18s.36 1/2 @		40s.51 @51
20s.36	@	

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.		
2-ply 30s.57	@	2-ply 60s.96 @
2-ply 40s.76	@	2-ply 80s.1.11 @1.15
2-ply 50s.91	@	

Combed Peeler Cones.		
10s.47 1/2 @		28s.56 @
12s.48 @		30s.63 @
14s.48 1/2 @		32s.66 @
16s.49 @		34s.68 @
18s.49 @		36s.68 @
20s.51 @		40s.69 @
22s.51 @		50s.78 @
24s.53 @		60s.92 @
26s.54 @		

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins.		
20s.2-ply.39	@	30s.2-ply.48 @
22s.2-ply.41	@	40s.2-ply.56 @
24s.2-ply.45	@	45s.2-ply.58 @
26s.2-ply.46	@	

Eastern Carded Cones.		
10s.41	@	22s.48 @
12s.42	@	26s.50 @
14s.43	@	28s.52 @

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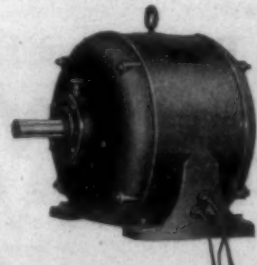
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WANT position as overseer of weaving. White or colored work. Have had 11 years experience as second hand and 3 as overseer in one mill. 40 years of age and have family. Good reference if wanted. Address No. 3168.

WANT position as manager or superintendent by manufacturer now employed as general superintendent. Wish to change for good reasons. 16 years experience in one of best combed yarn mills in country and 10 years experience in Southern cloth mills. Address No. 3169.

WANT position as carder. 12 years experience as carder. Age 35, married, sober, understand machinery and can get production. Address No. 3170.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have been overseer of one large room for nine years but have good reasons for wanting to change and can furnish excellent reference from present superintendent. Address No. 3171.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large spinning room. Can furnish reference as to character and ability or demonstrate same. Address No. 3172.

WANT position as master mechanic in medium size mill. Have had number years experience in steam plant and machine shops. Now employed as master mechanic and can furnish reference. Prefer Georgia or Alabama. Address No. 3173.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill or assistant superintendent where there is chance for promotion. 37 years of age, unmarried but settled. Address No. 3174.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer in carding in large mill. Young man thoroughly equipped and can give satisfaction. Have had experience in best of mills only and can furnish satisfactory reference. Address No. 3176.

WANT position as overseer of plain weaving in large mill. Can furnish best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3177.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weave room in large mill. Experienced on ducks, osenaburgs, prints, drills, twines and can give good reference. Now employed. Address No. 3179.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill or both in small mill. Address No. 3180.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, plain or fancy. Have had several years' experience as overseer and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3181.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill in North or South Carolina or Georgia. Experienced in plain and fancy work. Good reference. Address No. 3182.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in North Carolina or Virginia; 38 years old and long experience in mill. Can come at once. Address No. 3183.

WANT position as overseer of weaving; 16 years as overseer and second hand; 28 years in mill. Experience on plain or fancy loom. Will take job in Georgia or Alabama. Can furnish A 1 reference. Address No. 3184.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long and varied experience. Have held position in large sheeting mill for some time, but mill is now closed. Will go anywhere. Address No. 3185.

WANT position as overseer of carding

and spinning or superintendent of small mill; 30 years of age; married and have family; considered a hustler. Have no bad habits. A1 reference. Address No. 3186.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning or either in a large mill. Reference if required. Address No. 3187.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both or superintendent of small yarn mill. Will go anywhere for good job. Can handle any size job. Good character. Address No. 3188.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Prefer one on fine or combed yarns. Best of reference and experience from large mills. Address No. 3189.

WANT position as overseer of large spinning room. Long experience on wide range of yarns. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3190.

WANT position as general manager or superintendent of large yarn or cloth mill; years of experience. Can furnish best of reference from leading cotton manufacturers. Address No. 3191.

WANT position as overseer of weaving; 15 years experience and can furnish reference. Address No. 3192.

WANT position as roller coverer. Now employed but wish to make change. Age 32, married, 10 years experience. Reference. Address No. 3193.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Now employed but have good reasons for changing. Address No. 3194.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 44, 20 years experience. Understand combed work. Would like to locate in North Carolina, but would go elsewhere. Address No. 3195.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic in good mill. Would prefer job in South Carolina or Georgia. Long experience and good reference. Address No. 3196.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large cotton mill. Can give best reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3197.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in small mill or carding in large mill, or superintendent of small yarn mill; 25 years experience as overseer of carding, spinning, winding and twisting. Well qualified and can furnish reference. Address No. 3198.

WANT position as bookkeeper and office manager or general office work in cotton mill office; 25 years old and can furnish good reference. Address No. 3199.

WANT position in cotton mill office; 12 years experience in this kind of work and for some time have been secretary and treasurer of large mill. Do cost accounting and general office work. Address No. 3200.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and slashing in large mill, either white or colored work. Prefer Draper looms. Ten years experience as overseer. Address No. 3201.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. Experienced with steam and electric power. Married and have had eight years experience. Address No. 3202.

WANT position as superintendent. Thoroughly capable to handle any medium-sized mill and record has been without reproach. Can furnish references from all former employers as to ability and character. Address No. 3203.

WANT position as stenographer, bookkeeper and pay roll clerk for large cotton mill. Experienced. Address No. 3204.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill. Experienced and can furnish best of reference. Address No. 3205.

WANT position as superintendent of a large weaving or yarn mill. Long and successful experience as superintendent and am seeking position which would mean promotion. Address No. 3206.

WANT position as overseer of weave room. Ten years' experience. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger room. Address No. 3207.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or overseer of carding and spinning in medium size mill. Best of references. Address No. 3298.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill on white or colored work, plain or fancy. Experienced on all kinds of work and have handled two or three good jobs with satisfaction. Address No. 3209.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill. Long experience and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3210.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Long experience in all lines of work and can produce satisfactory results. Address No. 3211.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both or superintendent of yarn mill. Will go anywhere. Twenty years practical experience in mill and a graduate of two textile schools. Address No. 3212.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000-spindle mill on warp or hosiery yarn, white or colored. Prefer mill equipped to spin variety numbers—from 8's to 30's. Married, age 42, thirty years' in mill and can make what the trade wants. Would consider overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Address No. 3213.

WANT position as overseer of large weave room as assistant superintendent, or superintendent of small damask mill. Ten years' experience, seven as overseer; graduate of N. C. Textile School. Address No. 3214.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill or overseer of large weave room. Now employed but want to change on account of location. Long experience and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3215.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill on plain weaving or yarn, or overseer of carding and spinning. Am 38 years of age; married; 12 years' experience as overseer, three years as superintendent. Good reason for changing. Address No. 3216.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Several years of successful experience and a wide range of work. Reference. Address No. 3217.

WANT position as overseer of carding in mill often to forty thousand spindles. Prefer coarse or medium numbers. Now employed as second hand in large mill. Thirty-three years of age; married, and can furnish good reference from present employer. Address No. 3218.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large yarn or weaving mill on white goods. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3219.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction but don't like location; 41 years old; married; 18 years' experience as superintendent and overseer. Can handle any size job. Address No. 3220.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on white or colored goods. Many years experience and reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3221.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill. At present employed but have good reasons for changing. Age 40, married, with small family. Can furnish best of reference. Address No. 3222.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references and get results. Address No. 3223.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill. Employed at present but want larger job. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3224.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Long and successful experience and can furnish good reference.

Experienced on white and colored work on all numbers. Address No. 3225.

WANT position as superintendent of good hosiery yarn mill. Can furnish reference from some of best mill men in South. Address No. 3226.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in large mill or both in small mill. Address No. 3227.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill. Now employed but have good reasons for making change. References if wanted. Address No. 3228.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had many years' experience and can give satisfaction on either large or small job. Satisfactory references from past and present employers. Address No. 3233.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or would take place as overseer of carding or carding and spinning. Now employed as superintendent of combed yarn mill. Have been superintendent and overseer for long term of years; have been with present company for 10 years. Age 36. Good references. Address No. 3234.

WANT position as superintendent or salesman for textile supply house, or office position with mill company. Am textile graduate and have had long and varied experience in mill work. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3235.

WANT position as superintendent, preferably in colored goods mill. Have been superintendent for many years, and have run colored mills on almost every class of goods made in the South. Successfully operated one mill on sheetings for three years and am especially experienced on gingham and outings. Address No. 3236.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room, large or small; am 44 years old; 25 years' experience. Good references. Long experience in clerical work and would consider clerical position. Address No. 3237.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience and am capable of getting good results. Best of references. Address No. 3238.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced and can handle white or colored work, hosiery or underwear yarns, cone and tube winding, plain weaving. Have been superintendent in some of the most successful mills in the South. Can get quality and quantity production. Excellent references. Address No. 3239.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but have good reason for changing. Can handle large or small job and have had many years' experience on a wide variety of goods. Good references. Address No. 3240.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Thirty-nine years old. Have had 13 years' experience as overseer, eight years as fixer, grinder and second hand. Experienced on white or colored work. Good references. Address No. 3241.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed on large job, but have satisfactory reasons for wishing to change. Many years' experience on various fabrics. Can furnish satisfactory references as to character and ability. Address No. 3242.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning, or superintendent of small mill. High grade man who can get excellent results. Now employed, but wishing larger position. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 3243.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have held similar positions with some of the largest mills in South Carolina. Thoroughly experienced in engine, boiler and shop work. Have handled this work for 20 years. Am an A-1 mechanic and can give fine references. Address No. 3244.

WANT position as overseer of weave or yarn mill. Am especially qualified for job on ducks and yarns. Experienced also on sheeting and bag goods. Prefer Georgia, Alabama, North or South Carolina. Satisfactory references. Address No. 3245.

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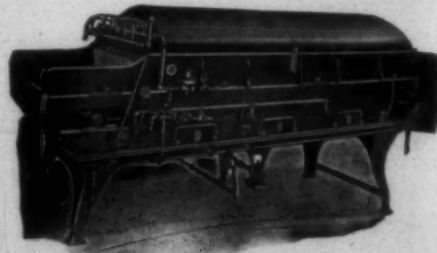
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